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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Lord John Russell's Motion for Reform.

Inuites ramos amputans, feliciores inserit.—HORACE.

Scotsman, May 4, 1822.

WHEN an unpopular act is repealed, a useless place abolished, or a public delinquent brought to justice, a positive good is accomplished. But the question of reform, which comprehends the principle from which these and all other good acts naturally flow, is justly held to be of superior and paramount importance. The country, therefore, owes a debt of gratitude to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, for his great and admirable efforts, which, if the people do justice to their own cause, will form a new era in the question of reform. The most experienced reformers will be surprised to find what an interest he has given to a subject, which has become stale from the obvious and incontestable truth of its principles, still more than from its repeated agitation. Those who could not answer the general arguments of the reformers, have affected to deride them as theoretical and visionary. But Lord JOHN RUSSELL has chosen a new course. Instead of shewing what a reformed Parliament would be, he has shewn what an unreformed Parliament is. He has analysed the votes of the House upon some *testing* questions, and shewn the working of the system to the eye. The fact corresponds with the theory, with an accuracy which the most sanguine reformer could not have anticipated. The details he has collected are so curious, and so instructive, that we hope they will be laid before the public in a more accurate form. They may be said to have silenced his adversaries in the House, for not one word of answer was given to his facts, and out of the House they will gratify the friends of reform, and shake the confidence of its enemies. But the most gratifying circumstance is, that the minority which divided for the motion (164, besides 8 who paired off) is the largest which has ever mustered on the same side of the question, except that which divided in 1785 with Mr. PITT, when Prime Minister. This minority, which includes nearly all the Whigs, with Sir F. BURDETT, Lord FOLKESTONE, and Mr. HORHOUSE, (to say nothing of Mr. WILBERFORCE), we consider as a pledge that the Whigs are now disposed to unite cordially with the great body of reformers out of Parliament in promoting the good cause. If Lord JOHN RUSSELL's motion has this effect, it will be one of the most fortunate events that ever fell out in the history of our country.

Every cause bottomed on truth gains by free inquiry and discussion; and so it has been with reform. In the country, squad after squad has been falling off from the standard of Ministers, while in Parliament their majorities have remained unaffected. No honest observer can help seeing the fact, and no honest reasoner can avoid drawing the proper conclusion from it. Wherever the two parties can be fairly drawn out at open meetings, the one is seen to consist almost solely of privileged and official persons, lay and clerical, with their connections; the other of all those who derive no pecuniary benefit from the government, that is, the mass of the people—the one, in short, of the tax-receivers and the other of the tax-payers. So convinced are the Tories of this now; so deeply conscious are they of their insignificance every where but in rotten burghs and in Parliament, that shame generally prevents them from shewing themselves at public meetings at all. When they do turn out in their strength, they have the comfort to find themselves twenty or

thirty strong against a thousand; and into the pockets of these twenty or thirty individuals, or their relations, you can invariably trace a portion of the public money, which explains, by the doctrine of *sufficient reason*, the anomalous construction of their understandings. In Scotland, the Ministerial party consists chiefly of Judges, and officers of courts, who have been promoted—little knots of Freeholders, who have their relations quartered on the public,—and jontos of Burgh Councillors, waiting for the humble droppings of Excise, Customs, Stamps,—and sitting in the midst of society like a party of New Zealanders, a sort of moral antipodes to the people for whom they act. Things are nearly the same in England and Ireland, though there is a difference in form and arrangement. The theory of Mr. CANNING, (who spoke with unusual moderation on the subject,) when fairly analysed, is, that parliament should represent, not the general mass of society, high and low together, but the twenty or thirty individuals whom the Ministers either have subsidized, or can subsidize by *douceurs* of various kinds. In short, that the body which is meant to control the Government should be chosen by those who are in its pay. These form Mr. CANNING's public. The rest of the population, when he was in a less courteous humour, were described as a poor ignorant, deluded, purblind rabble. This, at least, was their title, when they cried out against his diplomatic excursion to Lisbon; but at other times, when they were called upon to pay taxes, it answered the purpose better to describe them as industrious, rich, and even luxurious.

Though we are friends to a very extensive reform, we have always held, that the smallest change for the better, the cutting off a single rotten burgh, ought to be received as a boon. Great exertions, however, will never be made for very small objects; but Lord JOHN RUSSELL's plan, while it is temperate enough to secure the concurrence of the property and talent of the Whigs, is, we think, sufficiently extensive to merit the cordial support of the radical reformers. He proposes to take one hundred members from one hundred of the smallest English burghs, leaving each burgh one member instead of two; and in lieu of these, to give sixty new members to the counties, and forty to the large towns. In the counties he proposes to extend the right of voting to copyholders at least, and perhaps to leaseholders. The other parts of the representation, and the duration of parliament remain as they are. The question is not, whether this reform comprises every thing that could be wished, but whether it does not embrace so much good as to entitled it to a preference over more extensive plans, the very sweeping character of which must render them less practicable. Let us suppose, that under the operation of this improved system, fifty members should change sides; this, it will be observed, makes an alteration of one hundred in the relative strength of the parties. Does any one think this an object of little value? From the majorities on the question of the Salt Tax, and the office of Postmaster-General, it is evident that a House so constituted would not only carry a multitude of questions which it is in vain to try at present, but that it would in fact be competent to exercise that power, which is the decided test of *real representation*,—that of dismissing an unpopular Ministry. For reasons of convenience many persons vote with Ministers who are not sincerely attached to them, who in fact have only declared in favour of the strongest side, and would desert the standard the moment their patrons lost a decided superiority. Hence every Ministerial party, so long as it is prosperous, musters above its real strength

and every Opposition has friends who do not declare in its favour while its fortunes are low: And hence, also, a smaller change than many would believe sufficient, would give an ascendancy to the popular party.

Believing, as firmly as we believe in the evidence of our senses, that the Spirit of Reform now abroad is the genuine offspring of increasing intelligence and mental activity, we feel assured that it will be permanent, and that it will be progressive. It is equally clear, that unless means are found to choke up the springs of knowledge from which this spirit is fed, and rebarbarise mankind, it must ultimately overcome all the obstacles that are opposed to its progress, and, either by a gradual or a sudden effort, assimilate the character of our political institutions to its own. But we may advance to our object by a longer or shorter path, and gain our end with greater or smaller sacrifices. Unless the friends of reform lay aside those jealousies which have led them to counteract each other, and unite their efforts cordially upon some moderate plan, which all will support, they will long waste their labour, and supply means to their adversaries to build up new bulwarks to prolong the contest. No great national object ever was accomplished without a compromise of feelings and opinions among the parties whose co-operation was necessary to its success. It was thus that Churchmen and Dissenters suspended their animosities to effect the laudable purpose of putting down the Tyranny of JAMES the Second. The Whigs may now be satisfied that this call for Reform is a real want, grown out of the increased intelligence of the people,—not the effervescence of a temporary feeling excited by distress or official insolence. The people on the other hand, may regard Lord JOHN RUSSELL's motion as a pledge that the Whigs are ready to exert their whole strength, in and out of Parliament, to carry through such a reform as would add vastly to the direct influence of the people on the Government and by consequence greatly increase the chance for remedying all those other abuses which are the subjects of complaint.

We now subjoin some statements on the composition of the House of Commons.

According to Earl GREY's petition, dated 6th May 1793, the majority of the House of Commons (for England and Scotland only) was returned by less than fifteen thousand electors. The details are,

ENGLAND.—Returned by 35 places, where the election was a mere matter of form,.....	70
By 46 places, in none of which the voters exceeded 50,.....	90
By 19 places, in none of which the voters exceeded 100,.....	37
By 26 places, in none of which the voters exceeded 200,.....	52
SCOTLAND.—By 20 counties, with less than 100 voters each,.....	20
By 10 do. with less than 250 voters each,.....	10
By 15 districts of burghs, with less than 129 voters each,.....	15
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Being 14 more than a simple majority of the House

Mr. OLDFIELD, in his History of Burghs, 2d ed. (1816) gives the following recapitulation:—

Members returned by 67 Peers in England and Wales,.....	218
By 21 Peers in Scotland,.....	31
By 36 Peers in Ireland,.....	51
Total returned by Peers,.....	300
Members returned by Commoners in England and Wales 137	
By 14 Commoners in Scotland,.....	14
By 19 Commoners in Ireland,.....	20
Nominated by Government,.....	16
	187
Total returned by nomination,.....	487
Independent of nomination,.....	171
	658

We think it right to observe, that we give these simply as statements which have been published, and do not pledge ourselves for their accuracy in any particular,

According to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, a majority of the 513 representatives of England and Wales is returned by 8000 persons, viz.

40 small towns with less than 5000 electors altogether, return 80 members.

100 small towns with less than 3000 electors altogether, return 200 members.

In Scotland, the 30 county members are returned by 2889 voters, and the 15 burgh members by about 1200 voters.

The following statement, given by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, cast into the form of a table, is worth volumes of argument. * The voters of the English burgh members, upon the reduction of the public establishments (we are not sure whether he alludes to one or several questions); when analysed, stand thus:—

	For reduction.	Against reduction.
In 33 Burghs under 1000 inhabitants each,.....	12	44
In 35 do. under 2000 do. do.	15	45
In 76 do. under 5000 do. do.	48	93
In 25 do. under 10,000 do. do.	22	27
In 31 do. above 10,000 do. do.	38	21

As the result of another calculation, he states the votes for and against ministers thus:

	For Ministers.	Against Ministers.
In the smallest class of burghs, the proportions were as.....	19	to 1
In the second class, as.....	3	to 1
In the 3d class, as.....	2	to 1
In the 4th class, as.....	4	to 3
In the largest class, as.....	3	to 5

Facts like these, which speak so plainly, require no comment.

All circumstances considered, it is not unaccountable that the present Ministers, under whose fostering hand the evils of the system have been nursed to such a magnitude, should have been forced, by their daily practice, to avow certain doctrines, which are at least as new and strange as any thing in radical reform. When we look to their past career, and their present situation, we are not surprised to find, in their political code, such principles as these,—that a standing army, once the object of so much jealousy, "is become necessary for the preservation of our liberties,"—that the crown, with ten-times amount of patronage contemplated by our ancestors, cannot be supported without a train of sinecures,—that knowledge, instead of bringing strength and order in its train, is a counteracting power to Government, which must be combated by the creation of useless places,—that it is expedient to lay a prohibitory tax on cheap publications,—and that the utility of educating the lower classes is very questionable.—that it is essential to the perfection of a representative body that it should "not be identified with, but chosen for the people,"—(Mr. CANNING, 25th April); that it is "a signal merit in the House of Commons that it does not amount to a direct delegation from the people,"—(Mr. D. GILBERT, 19th May 1820.) Such maxims might pass through the minds of men in office formerly; but it is only in our times that they have been avowed as rules of conduct. Doubtless it is an excellent symptom of flourishing freedom, when men climb to the highest offices in church, state, and law, by the help of such doctrines.

Instead of employing our own feeble language on this subject, we shall borrow the words of Mr. FOX. Speaking of the abuses of the representation as they existed then, (in May 1797,) he said, "The whole of this system, as it is now carried on, is as outrageous to morality, as it is pernicious to just government. It gives a scandal to our character, which not merely degrades the House of Commons in the eyes of the people, but it does more, it undermines the very principles of integrity in their hearts, and gives a fashion to dishonesty and im-

posture. They hear of a person giving four or five thousand pounds as the purchase-money of a seat for a close burgh; and they hear the very man who received and put into his pocket the money, make a loud and vehement speech in the House against bribery; and they see him perhaps move for the commitment to prison of a poor unfortunate wretch at your bar, who has been convicted in taking a single guinea for his vote, in the very borough, perhaps, where he had publicly and unblushingly sold his influence, though that miserable guinea was necessary to save a family from starving under the horrors of a war which he had contributed to bring upon the country! Sir, these are the things that paralyse you to the heart—these are things that vitiate the whole system—that spread degeneracy, hypocrisy, and sordid fraud over the country, and take from us the energies of virtue, and sap the foundations of patriotism and spirit. The system that encourages so much vice ought to be put an end to; and it is no argument, that because it lasted a long time without mischief, it ought now to be continued when it is found to be pernicious. It has arisen to a height which defeats the very ends of government; it must sink under its own weakness."

London, Tuesday Evening, May 7, 1822—The Paris Papers of Saturday have been received at our office. It is stated, under the head of St. Petersburg, the 9th April, that the new Russian tariff has been reluctantly resorted to in consequence of the restrictive system adopted by other nations. There is nothing new from the side of Turkey. The following are extracts:—

Paris, May 4.—The King yesterday gave a private audience to the Count Charles de Gontaut, President of the Electoral College of L'Orne.

His Majesty received, successively, the congratulations of the Princes and Princesses of the Royal Family, the Princes and Princesses of the Blood, the Prince and Princess of Denmark, the Prince of Wirtemberg, the officers of his Majesty's Household, and of those of the Princes, the Ministers, the Prefect of the Seine, the Mayor and Adjuncts of Paris, the Courts of Cassation Accounts, the Cour Royale, the Tribunals, the Marshals, Commandants, Officers of the National and Royal Guards of all the corps of the garrison of Paris, the Institute, and the Ambassadors.

The King went out, through Paris, at half-past two, in a caleche.

All the posts at the Tuileries were relieved at ten in the morning by the National Guards.

In the evening there was an illumination.

Fires continue to desolate the Department of La Somme. On the 28th April a fire broke out in the Commune of Thoes, and consumed nine houses; the next day 17 houses were burnt in the Commune of Daours.

Letters from Bourdeaux, of the 30th April, say, "We are informed that the seals were placed yesterday, at Libourne, on 47 chests seized, containing arms."

We had no direct news yesterday from Germany; nor have we received a single letter from our correspondents at Strasburg, Frankfort, Augsburg, or Vienna. They have never before let two days pass without writing to us, and we are obliged to conclude, that it is probable the letters are opened before reaching France. The FRANKFORT JOURNAL has not failed us; but the customary and faithful echo of the AUSTRIAN OBSERVER it maintains an absolute silence respecting the affairs of the East.—*Constitutionnel*.

The Army.—In consequence, we believe, of the disturbances among the colliers, three companies of the 15th Foot marched from the Citadel for Bristol on Monday last (May 6.) and the remainder will follow on the arrival of the 58th Regiment, who are ordered here from Portsmouth.—*Plymouth Journal*.

On Monday last (May 6.) the 15th Hussars stationed in York Barracks, received their route for Hounslow. They arrived here on Wednesday, (May 8.) and yesterday, Thursday May 9, on their way to that place. Part of the above regiment stationed at Leeds, have marched from thence for the above destination.—*Doncaster Gazette*.

On Tuesday last (May 7.) a division of the 7th Fusiliers arrived at this place from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on their route to Chatham.—*Idem*.

In consequence of an order received on Tuesday morning, (May 7.) a squadron of the 9th Lancers, with the Staff of that regiment, marched on Wednesday morning from the Royal Cavalry Barracks in this city (Canterbury), for Brighton, where they are to arrive on the 15th of May, to replace the 10th Hussars, which are to march from thence on the 13th of May for Richmond.—*Kentish Gazette*.

The 44th Regiment of Foot, now stationed at Chatham, it is expected will embark at Gravesend for India the latter end of this month (May).—*Idem*.

Detachments of the 30th, 54th, 69th, and 89th Regiments, consisting of 7 officers, and 110 men, have arrived at Chatham from the Isle of Wight, to be in readiness to proceed to Gravesend, where they will embark for Madras, to join their respective corps.—*Idem*.

Military.—The BRITISH MONITOR says:—"We have received many letters from our Military Readers, anxiously enquiring whether the new loan will affect their present or future prospects in the Army; and we beg leave to assure them that the plan will not interfere in the slightest degree with those expectations, as there will not be any obligation on his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, either to bring in half-pay officers to all vacancies, (which would destroy all promotion for many years,) or to keep back that highly deserving class from active employment, from an idea that their allowances were no longer a charge on the Crown Revenue. In fact, their situation will be precisely what it was, and they are well aware that it could not be better than under his Royal Highness's paternal care."

Greek Constitution.—The French CONSTITUTIONNEL contains the first part of the Constitution drawn up by the Greek Deputies assembled at Argos. The following are some of the most striking provisions:—

The orthodox religion of the East is the religion of the State, but all religions are tolerated, and their rites may be freely performed.

All Greeks professing the Christian religion are to enjoy all political rights.

The Greeks are all equal in the eye of the law, without distinction of rank or dignity.

The Government is composed of two bodies—the Legislative Senate and the Executive Council.

The Senate is to be composed of Deputies from the different provinces.

The Deputies must be Greeks, and thirty years of age.

The Senate to be renewed every year.

The Executive Council is to be chosen from the Senate, and also to be renewed every year.

The Executive Council is composed of five members chosen from the Senate. It annually selects its President and Vice President by a majority of voices, and nominates to all the employs of Government.

All treaties with Foreign Powers, whether of peace, war, or commerce, are to be submitted to and ratified by the Senate.

The Journalists to have the right of entry into all the sittings of the Senate, except the Secret Committees.

The Council may refuse to sanction the laws passed by the Senate, and the Senate may reject the projects submitted by the Council.

This provisional Constitution was published on the 17th January. It professes to form the basis of the Hellenic Constitution, leaving to Government the establishment of various laws of secondary importance, of which, however, it indicates the principal dispositions.

Newspaper Chat.

New Work by the Author of Waverley.—Nearly ready, in three volumes, post 8vo. The Fortunes of Nigel, by the Author of Waverley, Kenilworth, &c.—“*Knife grinder.* Story! Lord bless you, I have none to tell, Sir.”—*Poetry of the Antijacobin.*—Edinburgh: Printed for A. Constable and Co.; and Hurst, Robinson and Co. London.—*Scotsman*, May 4.

Lord Byron.—On the 10th of May was published in London “*Memoirs, Historical and Critical of the Life and writings of the Right Honorable Lord Byron, with Anecdotes of some of his Contemporaries.*”

The High Sheriff for Berkshire, for the current year, is the Hon. Frederick West; the Gentleman appointed to that office for the year ensuing is Sir Gilbert East, Bart.

Last year, about this time, a woman, of nearly fifty years of age, residing at Burnside of Callow, parish of Cortachy, fell into a sleep, which continued, without interruption, during two weeks. She again relapsed into that state on Tuesday se’night, and continued in a pleasant slumber four days and five nights.—*Dandee Advertiser*, February 28.

Mr. Coutts.—What we have stated relative to the disposal of this gentleman’s immense property, we have reason to believe, will prove perfectly correct. In willing the whole of it to Mrs. Coutts, he expressed his thorough conviction that she would not fail to do every thing for his family that they expected, or he wished. This well-founded confidence was in no danger of being betrayed; and she has, we understand, already made most ample provision for his daughters. Upon the Countess of Guildford she has settled 10,000*l.* per annum; an annuity to the same amount on the Marchioness of Bute, with 10,000*l.* or her two children; and Lady Burdett is also to have a very large sum, the exact amount of which has not yet been stated. Besides these noble provisions for his daughters, Mr. Coutts gave each of them originally a marriage portion of 100,000*l.* Exclusively of the immediate great property in cash of which Mrs. Coutts becomes possessed, she is to have the preponderating share in the banking-house which her lamented husband enjoyed, and which is of itself a most capital fortune.—*MORNING PAPER.*—The following anecdote we have received through a medium upon which we place great reliance. “Some years ago, Mr. Coutts was at Bristol Hot-wells, and occasionally walked about in attire which conveyed no sort of notion of his wealth. On an occasion of his kind, a Gentleman took it into his head that he was some venerable person, who was afflicted by a decay both of purse and constitution, and felt desirous of relieving him. At length, perceiving that Mr. Coutts was in the habit of walking with his hands behind him, he took an opportunity to slip a guinea into them and stole away, not without being perceived by the astonished banker. The consequence was an inquiry, and a formal invitation to dine with Mr. Coutts, by which the charitable donor felt himself highly gratified. He of course attended, but did not recognise the object of his charity, until Mr. Coutts formally drank his health, and told him he was indebted to him a guinea. The confusion of the Gentleman was extreme; but Mr. Coutts said he was fully aware of his generous motive, and assured him, that if ever he could do him a service in return, Thomas Coutts might be commanded. The pledge was afterwards redeemed, by using his influence to procure, for a near connexion of his new acquaintance, an official appointment of considerable value.—*Traveller.*”

Oliver, the Spy.—A Correspondent at the Cape of Good Hope informs us, that Mr. Oliver, the Spy, is now at Cape Town, in an official situation we believe, where he passes by the name of Jones, and where the Police find employment in the morning in tearing down the pasquinades that are stuck up against the walls by night, to celebrate the deeds of this obnoxious instigator!—*Leeds Mercury.*

The Weather.—Every one remarks the extraordinary change in the seasons in the year. When we observe, as it has recently happened, that in the depth of winter trees bear a second crop of fruit, and nose-gays are gathered of summer flowers, we cannot but say, that “this is wondrous strange.” Laplace, in his *Système du Monde*, and others, have said something on this subject, which at this moment, valeat quantum, may be worth repeating:—“We find from the testimony of ancient writers, that Britain, Germany, and France, were much colder than at present, and that their great rivers were annually frozen over. Astronomy teaches us, that since this period the obliquity of the earth’s position has been considerably diminished. Astronomy teaches us also, that the earth is now in its progress, and that the poles are every year becoming more and more perpendicular to the ecliptic. It is exceedingly probable, from many considerations, that their obliquity will gradually diminish, until the equator coincides with the ecliptic: the nights and days will then become equal on the earth throughout the year, and probably the seasons also.—*Tyne Mercury.*”

Lord Egmont.—John Perceval, the second Earl of Egmont of that name, was scarce a man, (says Lord Orford in his *Memoirs of Geo. II.*) before he had a scheme of assembling the Jews and making himself

their King. He was humane, friendly, and as goodhumoured as it was possible for a man to be who was never known to laugh; he was once indeed seen to smile, and that was at chess.

Crowle the Puuster.—Once on a circuit with Page, a person asked him if the judge was not just behind? He replied, “I don’t know; but I am sure he was never just before.”—Of this wag, Lord Orford also tells the following anecdote;—that on being reprimanded on his knees, by the Speaker of the Commons’ House, as he rose from the ground, he wiped his knees, and said, “It was the dirtiest House he had never been in.”

Bon-mot.—Soon after Mr. Townshend had quitted the army, he was met at a review on the parade by Col. Fitzwilliam, one of the Duke of Cumberland’s military Spies; who said to him, “How came you, Mr. Townshend, to do us this honour? But I suppose you only come as a spectator.”—Mr. Townshend replied, “And why may not one come hither as a Spectator, Sir, as well as a Tatler?”—*Lord Orford’s Memoirs.*

Smuggling.—Gen. Anstruther, having made himself unpopular, had been obliged, on his return into Scotland, to pass in disguise to his own estate; and, crossing a firth, he said to his waterman, “this is a pretty boat: I fancy you sometimes smuggle with it.”—The fellow replied, “I never smuggled a Brigadier before.”—*Lord Orford’s Memoirs.*

Secker, Bishop of Oxford.—This Bishop, who had been bred a presbyterian and man-midwife, which sect and profession he had dropped for a season, while he was President of a very free-thinking club, had been converted by Bishop Talbot, whose relation he married, and his faith settled in a Prebend of Durham.—Here is my evidence: (adds Lord Orford in a note.) Mr. Robyns said he had known him an atheist, and had advised him against talking so openly in coffeehouses. Mr. Stevens, a mathematician, who lives much in the house with Earl Powlett, says Secker made him an atheist at Leyden, when the club was established.—His discourses from the pulpit, which, by a fashion that he introduced, were a kind of moral essays, were as clear from quotations from Scripture as when he presided in a less Christian society; but what they wanted in Gospel was made up by a tone of fanaticism that he still returned.—*Lord Orford’s Memoirs.*

Geo. II.—He had the haughtiness of Henry the Eighth, without his spirit; the avarice of Henry the Seventh, without his exactions; the indignities of Charles the First, without his bigotry for his prerogatives; the vexations of King William, with as little skill in the management of parties; and the gross gallantry of his father, without his good nature or his honesty. He might, perhaps have been honest if he had never hated his father, or had ever loved his son.—*Lord Orford’s Memoirs.*—The Noble Author relates the following Anecdotes of this Monarch:—Soon after his first arrival in England, Mrs. ****, one of the bed-chamber women, with whom he was in love, seeing him count his money over very often, said to him, “Sir, I can bear it no longer; if you count your money any more, I will leave the room.” A relation of Cheselden, the surgeon, was condemned to be hanged; Cheselden proposed, if the King would pardon him, to take out the drum of his ear, in order to try what effect it would have; and if he succeeded, the experiment was to be repeated on my Lady Suffolk. The man was pardoned—the operation never tried.

New Churches.—A rather curious Correspondence has taken place, respecting the building of two new Churches at Leeds and Oldham, from plans supplied by Mr. C. A. Busby the Architect. They had been submitted to the proper authorities and approved by them, until the judgement of Messrs. Smirke and Nash were obtained, in regard to the solidity of the roofs, which were to be made of iron. These Gentlemen, however, gave it as their opinion, that the intended roofs would be “extremely weak and insecure.”—Upon this, the Architect obtained the opinions of eight able scientific men, engineers and others, who all agreed as to the sufficient strength of the intended work; and some indeed—(Mr. Gal-lowsay, of Holborn, among them), declared, that Mr. Busby’s roofs were “too heavy and strong.”—Notwithstanding this—notwithstanding the Architect’s willingness to alter his plan—notwithstanding he had been put the considerable expense and trouble,—his services were peremptorily rejected.—Now we know nothing of the parties, except from general report, and from what we discover from their works. Of Mr. Smirke’s talents, we entertain the highest opinion. Of Mr. Nash’s, quite the reverse; and when we regain or perambulating powers (should indeed his works last so long), we intend to take a peep at a few of the many buildings, which (as was observed of Charles the Second’s bastards) he “has scattered through the land.”—The present affair seems to us to reflect no credit on the rejecting parties.

Mason the Poet.—Mr. Mason (says Grey in a letter to Dr. Wharton) is my acquaintance. I liked that Ode much (Ode to a Water Nymph), but have found no one else that did. He has much fancy, little judgment, and a good deal of modesty. I take him for a good and well-meaning creature; but then he is really in simplicity a child, and loves, every body he meets with. He reads little or nothing; writes abundance, and that with a design to make his fortune by it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Ministerial Plan of Relief

The long-expected Ministerial Schemery for the Relief, or, more properly speaking, for the Amusement of the People who are groaning under the operation of "things finding their level," is at length unfolded. The first general reflection suggested by it, is a sorrowful conviction of the exceeding disordered and artificial state of a system, which requires such a course of temporising contradiction and quackery, as the major part of these expedients indicate. We have long been deeply impressed, possibly more deeply than most of our contemporaries, with the eternal fluctuation and inconsistency consequent upon the jobbing policy of the Pitt School, with its alternate succession of surfeits and starvation—its premium to population at one season, and anxiety to get rid of it at another—its gambling, its profusion, its rapacity, and its corruption.—With all these we have long been more especially impressed. Deep and decided, however, as these our convictions are, we uniformly find that they are more than confirmed by the statements of Ministers themselves, whenever forced into an explanation of results, with a view to alleviate and amend them. Such is exactly the case in the present instance, as we will endeavour to shew by a very brief attention to the specifics which are to cure all sorts of disorders until next session. In doing this, we shall endeavour to be simple; which necessarily implies, that we shall attend to Lord Londonderry's prescriptions, without encumbering ourselves with the felicitous envelope of the Noble Lord's eloquence. Something will doubtless be lost, in the way of amusement; but for the present, although mingled in the despairing proportion of *Gratiano's* wit, we will occupy a few paragraphs with his Lordship's propositions alone, without attending to his arguments.

The first expedient adopted by Ministers to alleviate Agricultural Distress, is the pawnbroking one of lending money upon corn. A million sterling is to be appropriated by way of loan to farmers, on the security of warehoused corn. It is unnecessary to dwell long upon this precious piece of expediency. As a measure of relief it will be absurd and futile, and this is saying the best of it, for were it to be otherwise, it would be still worse. That is to say, it will either add the interest of the loan to the farmer's other expenses, to his still greater loss,—or, artificially raise the price for his grain, at the cost of the rest of the community. In the one case, harm instead of good will be done to himself; in the other, the people will lend a sum of money in order to enhance the price of bread to themselves: and this is legislation! It may be said, that in great emergencies sufferers of every kind are entitled to national relief. Granted; but let not this relief be afforded upon a principle so unsound and pernicious, as that of nationally aiding a partial rise of prices, and that of the prime necessary of life. A pretty study this of Adam Smith, and the whole host of economists!—And then, as to consequences,—what will be the benefit of transferring the misery to the manufacturer,—which would certainly be the result of a rise of price so created? Taking place naturally, it is often both a cause and an effect of an ability to meet it; but in every other way, it is necessarily oppressive and mischievous. Our own opinion is, that what is called the prosperity of the Commercial and Manufacturing Bodies, is created by the low prices which from the distress of the Agriculturalists; and if so, the absurdity is evident. At all events, and at the very best, it is a pernicious departure from principle, which may amuse and procrastinate, but cannot possibly impede the previous working of circumstances, which ordains the full measure of suffering somewhere, for the thirty years of financial fluctuation and quackery of Pitt and his successors.

The next measure proposed by Ministers, is to grant a million in relief of that extremity of Irish suffering, the accounts of which, mingled as they are with details of Orange bigotry and raucous, multitudinous transportations, and a due sprinkling of executions, for insurgency, form a picture of the dark and melancholy, which might be taken for a representation of a Turkish province, rather than that of an important portion of a cultivated and enlightened empire.—We know what will be said upon this distress.—The failure of the Potatoe Crop—who can foresee these inflictions of Providence?—Miserable subterfuge! What must be the nature of that system, which upon the recurrence of a misfortune, which is always possible, and which so frequently takes place, as ignis over hundreds of thousands to unequivocal famine? The more we read of these dismal results, the more astounded we are at the impatience of the *Squirearchy* at the English poor-rates. What forms the main difference between England and Ireland but this very particular? The English, it may be said, are more informed:—possibly; but no degree of information can teach people to live without eating; or, being raised by premium for a certain number of years, induce them to consent to be quietly scorched off, like bees, a few years after. There would doubtless be some features of difference in the deportment of the natives of the two countries under the suffering, but the consequence, as necessarily in the one case as the other, would be, riot, insurgency, and rapine. Mr. Scarlett, we perceive, is once more occupied with his Poor Bill; not, we hope, without a glance towards Ireland; and if he indulges a sidelong look at Suffolk and Norfolk, it will do him no harm. But upon this an-

other time; we have now to dwell upon the million which is to be granted in relief of the starving Irish. Be it so; but what a substitute for good government! Turkish again.—Grain is usually thrown even to the poor Greeks when they are starving, especially if they exhibit some of the dangerous symptoms of despair; and this done, the system which is to ensure future starvation goes on as before; or, at the very best, the consideration of it is postponed until—next Session.—What a description, that of Sir Edward O'Brien! and how gratified the poor Irish miserables must be by a Londonderry speech, dialating upon our extraordinary prosperity as a nation! How astonishingly well Statesmen can suffer hunger by proxy!

Having done with this proposed distribution of a brace of alleviating millions, we approach to some minor proposal, to which, as economical arrangements, we have nothing to object. One of these is to extend the time which is allowed to Country Banks to issue notes under 5*l.* from 1825, as now legislatively fixed, until 1833, the expiration of the Bank Charter. We can expect no immediate effect from this measure; but it is good in itself. As long as these Banks pay on demand, in Bank of England notes, or gold, this power cannot be very injurious; but on the contrary, as far as it increases the circulating medium, under such restrictions, so far will it counteract that crashing measure, intitled *Peel's Bill*, without danger. The intention to allow of Joint-stock Banks, as in Scotland, at any distance beyond sixty-five miles from London, will also be a good measure, as far as it goes; the only thing to regret is, that a Bank Charter should have been granted on terms which render it necessary to purchase such a liberty. Now either these Companies are beneficial or the reverse: Scottish experience declares the former; and we believe it, for the broader the firm, the stronger the security. Now this being the case, why was the Bank granted a Charter, securing a monopoly so injurious. The reason is obvious; it was bribed into a mere ministerial machine: one result of which is, the amount of debt and suffering which now afflicts the country; and another, the extreme prosperity which attends the Bank of England, to which we are often gravely called upon to feel grateful, for the prudence and generosity with which it has made itself rich! The extension of Joint-stock Banks being a good thing, not only now, but at all times, the Bank of England is to have ten years added to its Charter, to allow no good to exist! Generous Bank of England! But so it is; not even a step in a right direction can be taken by the existing remnant of the Pitt School, without a satire upon their mighty masters, or upon themselves.

But now to the Grand Scheme—a scheme so curiously compounded, that however prompted to laugh at the astonishing farce and inconsistency attendant upon its pretension, we are disposed to hail it as a beneficial sort of absurdity. Never, possibly was the *Lethean* faculty of the Hon. House more effectually proved than on this occasion. We forget;—we believe the union of memory and judgment which resolved that a Bank-note was worth 20*s.* when it was selling for 14*s.* might go beyond it;—but at all events, the present plan, in its connexion with some late oratory on the subject of the inviolability of the Sinking Fund, is worthy to follow. We can all recollect the solemnity and wisdom with which an appropriation of five millions to a Sinking Fund was argued. It was a duty to provide for the debts incurred by ourselves, to prevent an undue accumulation of burthen upon posterity—all that! What is the reasoning, which forms an introduction to the present measure?—A directly reverse one! And what its operation?—A directly reverse one also! But to particulars:—Thanks to the late War, which has made Great Britain so internally prosperous, and all the rest of Europe so happy and so free; we are now paying five millions annually, in the way of military and naval and other pensions. This being the case, we will grant any set of contractors, who can be induced to listen to us, say Ministers, 2,800,000*l.* or thereabouts, according to the offers which may be made us annually, for 45 years, if they will undertake to pay these annuities till they terminate. We calculate, that in about sixteen years the deaths will decrease in amount to about the aforesaid sum; after which the Contractor's outlay will begin to return; and at expiration of about thirty years his profit follow, the Contractors standing as it were in the place of the survivors under a tontine. So much for the ministerial machinery to effect a very simple purpose—that of reducing about two millions of taxation. We need scarcely observe, that this is to all intents and purposes a loan, the weight of which is to be removed to posterity; and being so, we ask why the plain way of reducing the surplus of five millions, which is the real Sinking Fund, be not resorted to? Why not reduce that amount directly, as well as by an entry on the other side? We will say why:—because the trickery of a Sinking Fund must be kept up at all events; not to benefit the people; not to pay the public; not to pay the public creditor; but to supply a jobbing impetus to the market, and to effect any other purpose but that for which it is ostensibly instituted. If there existed no other argument against the mode of appropriating a surplus adopted by Pitt,—a scheme which in its operation and history has exhibited all the lofty varnish and hollow pretension of his own character, its avowed object being one thing, and its real

one another, ought to be sufficient. None can profit by this species of deception, but tricksters, gamblers, jobbers, and money-mongers; and those are the gainers accordingly. It is in consultation of these, in fact, and of the support received from them, that the proposed scheme will be adopted. It will be given them something to do in both ends of the contradiction,—the Sinking Fund and the Contract. The former is ending thus artificially, as usual; and as to the latter, as no one will enter into it without exacting an immense advantage for risk, another game will open for that speculative interest, whose influence upon sound and permanent policy is so pernicious. In short, this scheme is to conceal some latent object and operation*—possibly the fact, that there is no reality in surplus at all except on paper;—a fact, which we very shrewdly suspect. Were all simple, clear, and genuine, what reason can the wits of man furnish for not taking, directly as well as indirectly, from the Sinking Fund? Why not simply at once say, creditor by surplus 28,000,000*l.* not 5,000,000*l.* instead of creditor by Sinking Fund 5,000,000*l.* ditto by contract 2,200,000*l.* balance creditor 28,000,000*l.* which is precisely in round numbers, and upon ministerial data, the self-same result; but which results in the proposed operation must be much lowered by all the job, gambling, risk, and expense, which will infallibly attend the sinuous and round-about road. It is in vain to seek for open and explicit reason for such a plan, and in consequence nothing open and explicit is pleaded for it. All is mystification, jargon, and conscious imbecility. To know what Mr. Huskinson knows, and yet to "talk like poor Poll,"—alas, miserable degradation!

So much for this quack expedient, the adoption of which, however, as a *pis aller*, gives us great pleasure; and for a reason which will preclude all opposition to it as effectually as if it were the best scheme in the world—it is to usher in an immediate decrease of taxation. So satisfied are we of the ultimate goal of the Pitt modification of the funded system, that we grasp with avidity at any intermediate relief from its burthenous consequences. It is intimated, that taxes to the amount of 1,800,000*l.* should be remitted in consequence of this *hocus pocus*. That at least is good.—So good, that let the fallacy of the means pass; like all other evil, it will be self-corrected in time.

We have not yet adverted to the intended modification of the ever-blessed Corn Bill, and the scheme of protecting duties, by which it is sought to stay the trouble of the Landed Man from the eminence on which he was formerly placed, and from which his short sighted support of Pitt and Paper is so justly precipitating him. These proposed duties are virtually raising the importation prices; and so far they are retrograding from sound principle; and, what is most amusing, to the satisfaction of nobody. A Meeting of the Agricultural Union has taken place at Henderson's Coffee-house, and they declare, *ore rotundo*, that nothing but a prohibitive duty will serve their turn; for such is the amount of the demand for an impost which will place them on the same footing with the Foreign grower on the score of taxation. And what renders this *sine qua non* the more unreasonable is, that, as an interest, they have been labouring with all their might to place these burthens on their own shoulders, by which their comparative speed is so much impeded. If no postponement had taken place, Sir Thomas Lethbridge would on Friday have senatorially embodied these sentiments, and thereby most facetiously proved, that every rank of understanding is humbly represented! That being the case, we will say no more at present upon this branch of the intended arrangement; and happily there is the less occasion, as the public at this moment cannot look at a newspaper without being encountered by a system! "Were mitres to rain down as thick as hail," says *Sancho*, "none will fit my Caput." It seems to be much the same thing with JOHN BULL and the various Corn Plans. He has been in such a swoon and unnatural state, he must return to something like sound health and reasonable dimensions, before any thing will agree with him; and until this is the case, both quacks and regulars will prescribe in vain.

We shall conclude these off-hand strictures with a very brief remark, and to us a very melancholy one. It amounts to this, that such is the confusion and disorder occasioned by our recent career, it has produced both in and out of Parliament a species of paltering with matters

* We have suspected one:—Government may not like to purchase the life interest of Officers, for falling as many of them infallibly would do into subsequent poverty, it would be awkward to witness the aged distress of the heroes of *Waterloo*, and so on. Now if transferred to Contractors, this may and possibly will be done; at least we hear of no clause at present to prevent it. Thus the Contractors may do that which the Minister may feel it inconvenient to do. To farm off honourable men on any plan might in other times be deemed un-English, but in the present jobbing era, wherein all is speculation and gambling, from the Prime Minister to the Stockbroker's Clerk, it is another thing. No matter, if it prevents such treatment as that received by Sir Robert Wilson. It would be pleasant to strike off half-pay to benefit a Contractor!

of fact and internal conviction, which is one of the worst signs of the times. It cannot be but that the just value of this Ministerial concoction must be appreciated by nine out of ten of those who formerly acquiesce in it; and if a Reform in Parliament were wanted on no other ground, it is absolutely necessary to restore that connexion between the lip, the head, and the heart, which once formed the distinguishing characteristic of Englishmen—a distinction poorly exchanged for a hollow dexterity in saying what is not thought—affecting not to perceive that which is palpable—and, to use a Parliamentary phrase,—moving the previous question upon all unwelcome truth and inconvenient exposure.

Q.

City.—Censure on Sir William Curtis.

On Thursday a Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, when Mr. FAVELL, in a brief speech, charged Sir Wm. Curtis with a breach of privilege, in having grossly calumniated the Court of Common Council in the House of Commons, by describing it as a meddling, foolish, and incapable body.

Sir Wm. Curtis admitted he had spoken in this way of the Court; which, he contended, he had a right to do, as it had reflected shame and disgrace on itself, by making such a Report to Parliament, as the one he had there commented upon. Yet he held the Court in no disrespect! God forbid!—(laughter.)—He should continue to speak his sentiments of it, but it would be with decency!—(more laughing.)—The Court, for two years, had put forth language which had disgraced it. Let them read their Address to the King, and refrain, if they could, not from trembling, but from feeling ashamed of themselves! His object was to uphold the honour of the Court. He wished it to be freed from the influence of Demagogues and Jesuits.—(order order!)—He cared nothing for the motion of the worthy Gentleman.

Mr. Favell now introduced his Resolutions, with a few remarks: observing on the conduct of Sir William, that he might consider it, at present, as the best road to Ministerial favour; but should a change take place, he dared to say the Hon. Baronet would see things in quite another light. Mr. Favell then moved as follows:—

"Resolved, That Sir Wm. Curtis, Bart, having acknowledged, in his place in this Court, that a certain Speech now read was delivered by him in the House of Commons; in which, among other matters which he stated respecting the late Riot at Knightsbridge, he said, "that he had been anxious that a Committee should investigate this question, because he wished to let the world know the real character of this great Common Council, who were always meddling with matters with which they had nothing to do, and which were far above their wisdom and energy. It was from such principles they had engaged in the recent inquiry which he would content, they had no right to enter upon; not only was evidence selected, but questions were put to draw such answers as the party putting them desired,"—"Resolved, That this court consider the above sentiments avowed by Sir William Curtis, as a most gross and injurious reflection upon the members of this Corporation, and an unfounded calumny upon the Committee of General Purposes; and which appears more reprehensible, as Sir William Curtis was a Member of that Committee, and had neglected to attend them. And being fully persuaded that their Committee have impartially and faithfully report the evidence they obtained, for the purpose of enabling this Court to decide upon the propriety of petitioning the House of Commons for a rigid and Parliamentary Inquiry into the whole circumstances of the case; and such Inquiry having been refused, affords a most decisive proof that no case could be sustained injurious to the character of their late Worthy Sheriff, Alderman Walthman, or contrary to the allegations contained in the Petition of this Honourable Court."—"Resolved, That the conduct of Sir William Curtis, one of the Representatives of this City in Parliament, has justly merited the censure and indignation of this Court and his Fellow Citizens."

A conversation now ensued. Mr. Walthman contended that the Baronet's "defence" was an aggravation of his "offence;" for he now told the Corporation, that they were half knaves and fools, and were led by Demagogues and Jesuits. (Here Sir William said, he had used those words figuratively!) Mr. Walthman observed, he could not see that the Hon. Baronet had more wisdom than the Corporation he had so traduced.—that he possessed more political knowledge, more learning, or more virtue.—Mr. James thought that the words had been used in heat.—Mr. Oldham thought the Baronet's conduct merited the censure of the Court. Sir C. Hunter was of opinion that the offensive language had been uttered in the warmth of debate. He thought that the Court should proceed mildly with the Hon. Baronet, for, after all, the words used "were not so abominably outrageous."—(much laughing.)—Mr. Welsh conceived that the original offence had been greatly aggravated by the Hon. Baronet's ungentlemanly language that day. Like an old sinner he had added sin to sin.—Alderman Atkins and Mr. Dixon thought the Court would uphold its dignity better by voting the previous question. Alderman Heygate, too, though he disapproved of the expression,

used by the Hon. Baronet, would vote for the previous question, as he was an advocate for the freedom of debate.—Mr. Taylor observed, that if that Court had derived honour from any one thing, it was from the stand it had made against corruption;—(hear, hear!)—and its character would never be lessened by a Courtier's asserting that it meddled with matters above its powers. The Hon. Baronet had offered no apology.—(here Sir William exclaimed, "None!") though he (Mr. T.) should be proud, had he dropped such language, to have offered one. This in fact was not the first time the Court had been insulted by the Hon. Baronet. (here Sir William again exclaimed, "Nor perhaps the last!") Mr. Galloway thought that the Baronet's conduct was the most disgraceful of a long life of disgraceful acts. (order order!) He had at length fully shown even his own followers that he no longer deserved their support. (cheers.) Mr. Griffith thought the matter had better drop. To this Mr. Faveil replied, remarking on what had been urged about the "heat of debate," that the Hon. Baronet had had ample time to cool since the 1st of March, yet he now repeated his offence in an aggravated manner. The previous question was then negatived, and the Resolutions of censure carried by a great majority, without even a division. Mr. Alderman Atkins now observed, that if the Town Clerk set his hand to such violent Resolutions, let him take the consequences! This caused much laughing and some warm conversation; after which the Court broke up.

City.—Petition for Reform in Parliament, &c

The Livery of London met at Guildhall on Thursday.—The Lord Mayor presiding,—when Messrs. FAVELL, GALLOWAY, HANSARD, PARKYNS, and WATTHMAN severally addressed them on the state of the nation, its distresses, wants, and the remedies for them. Sir Wm. Curtis and his brother Corruptionists were absent, having, we suppose, but ill recovered from the severe exposure and dressing they got at the last meeting.—The Resolutions were carried unanimously, upon which the Petition to Parliament was founded;—the chief of which follows:—

"That the Livery have for years laid their complaints before the Legislature, and urged especially that great source of their grievances—the Defective State of the Representation of the People in Parliament:—

"That is a painful consideration to reflect how often those petitions have been neglected, and that the effects of war, taxation, and prodigal expenditure, continue to spread their dire calamities through the country:—

"That they have forborne to reiterate their complaints during the present session, in full expectation that the distresses so generally felt, and the gracious recommendation of his Majesty in favour of retrenchment, would have led to measures of substantial relief; but they are now compelled to present their numerous grievances to the House of Commons, as they have observed, on the part of Ministers, only a few ineffectual concessions, calculated to elude any substantial retrenchments, while they have daringly avowed their determination to perpetuate pensions and sinecure places, for the sole purpose of maintaining a pre-dominating influence in that House:—

"That we maintain, that a Government carried on by a system of influencing the legislature is, of necessity, the most expensive and inefficient for the legitimate purposes of Government, destructive of liberty and of public and private virtue, and of all confidence on the part of the people:—

"That, while we sympathize with the agriculturists, and deeply lament that so many independent yeomen and farmers have become insolvent, and their labourers reduced to pauperism and desperation, we are bound to state that other classes of the community are affected by this general distress; and that the trading and commercial interests are deeply suffering by the depression of every species of mercantile produce. They are persuaded that a large portion of these national misfortunes have arisen from unnecessary wars, some of which were undertaken to uphold a system of tyranny abroad, and to prevent the reform of abuses and corruption at home:—

"That the charges and profligate expenditure of these wars have entailed that immense debt, which, after years of peace, appears almost hopeless as to any material reduction:—

"That the consequences of that debt, by an overwhelming taxation, and the misgovernment that has attended it, have at times greatly exasperated the people, and led to those violations of public rights and restraints on public freedom, which have been contrary to the enlightened spirit of the British Constitution:—

"That the keeping up of so large military force in times of profound peace tends to weaken the resources of the country, and their being so often employed to supersede the civil authorities tends establishment of a military government:—

"That it is with the utmost concern they have observed Ministers defend such a large military force, and other useless establishments, on

account of the increased population and improved general knowledge of the country; while they have been taught to believe that the strength of a state consists in the number, the courage, and the intelligence of the inhabitants; and they believe, if the Executive Authority were guided by the ancient laws and the constitution of the country, such establishments would be rendered unnecessary:—

"That, deploring as they do the inadequate state of the Representation, and the corrupt means by which Members are returned to the House of Commons, as well as by the influence of Peers; and viewing the systematic support which Ministers derive in that House from numerous persons holding places and appointments under the Government, they cannot but attribute, in a great degree, the various evils and grievances under which the people of England suffer to the corrupt and unequal state of the Representation; and they are decidedly convinced that, nothing can tend to renovate the constitution, lessen the national burdens, and afford complete relief and security against the repetition of these evils, but by restoring to the people their just and legitimate share in the legislature, by obtaining a full, fair, and free representation of the people in Parliament:—

"That Sir Wm. Curtis, one of the Representatives of this City in the House of Commons, did, in his hypocritical support of a petition to Parliament, avail himself of his privilege to misrepresent the motives and slander the conduct of the Common Council, for their faithful and independent discharge of their duty in upholding the rights and immunities of this City.—That this unwarrantable behaviour in Sir Wm. Curtis is another melancholy instance, with which his long public life abounds, of a total disregard of the rights and welfare of his fellow-citizens, and calls loudly on this Common Hall to express its marked censure, and which is hereby accordingly given to this unworthy and corrupt Representative:—

"That this Hall have viewed with concern the vindictive proceeding and rigorous punishments inflicted upon many persons for political offences, especially upon those against Mr. Hunt, as acts of oppression more suitable to the reign of the Stuarts than to the present enlightened period of the world."

Roman Catholic Peers Bill.

Bill to relieve Roman Catholic Peers from the disabilities imposed upon them by the Act of the 30th of Charles the Second, with regard to the right of sitting and voting in the House of Peers.

Whereas the ancient and unquestioned right of Peers to sit and vote in Parliament, was used and exercised by them, without any disqualification on account of religious opinions, until after the passing of a certain Act of the thirtieth year of the reign of his Majesty King Charles the Second, intituled, "an Act for the more effectually preserving the King's person and government, by disabling Papists from sitting in either House of Parliament;" and whereas by the said Act it was (among other things) enacted, that no Peer should vote or make his proxy in the House of Peers, or sit their during any debate in the House, without first taking the oath of supremacy, and making, subscribing, and audibly repeating the declaration, in the said Act prescribed, against transubstantiation, the invocation of the Virgin Mary, or any other Saints, and the sacrifice of the mass; which said oath of supremacy has, by subsequent Acts of Parliament, been repealed, and another substituted in its stead.

And whereas by a certain Act made and passed in the fifth year of reign of her Majesty Queen Anne, intituled, "an Act for an Union of the two kingdoms of England and Scotland;" and by a certain other Act made and passed in the thirty-ninth and fortieth year of the reign of his Majesty King George the Third, intituled, "an Act for the Union of Great Britain and Ireland," the Peers elected on behalf of the kingdom of Scotland and of the kingdom of Ireland, respectively, to sit and vote in the House of Lords of the United Kingdom, are required to take the said oath, and make and subscribe the said declaration, until the Parliament of the United Kingdom shall otherwise provide.

And whereas the said oath and declaration, so first imposed upon the Peers by the said Act of the 30th of King Charles the Second, were imposed for causes, and under circumstances, which no longer exist.

May it therefore please your Majesty, that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after it shall and may be lawful for all Peers of the United Kingdom, who shall be otherwise duly qualified to take their seats in the House of Lords, to vote and make their proxies in the said House, and to sit there during debates therein, without first making or subscribing the said Declaration, or taking the Oath of Supremacy required by the said Acts, or any of them; any thing in the Acts, or any other contained, to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Funds.

The following important notice was yesterday afternoon (May 9) issued by the South Sea Company, as to what is intended to be proposed to be done to-morrow at the Meeting, regarding the new plan of Government:—

South Sea House, May 9, 1822.—"At the General Court of Proprietors of South Sea Stock, to be held on the 19th instant, it is intended to submit to their consideration the expediency of recommending to the Court of Directors, to contract with Government for the payment into the Exchequer, during the ensuing 45 years, of the sums of money specified by the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at their interview with the parties who attended at the Treasury on the 7th instant.

A large portion of the capital stock of the Company being in the hands of Trustees, or of parties who may be unwilling to engage in this transaction, it is proposed that such holders of South Sea Stock alone as shall subscribe their names in a book, to be opened for that purpose, or shall by any other sufficient means signify their assent in writing, shall be concerned in the undertaking, and that the rights and interests of stockholders not so consenting shall remain unaffected.

That in addition to the sums to be transferred from the old to the new capital, a further sum of 3,500,000*l.* money, or so much thereof as, together with the sum of old capital subscribed, shall be equal in value to five millions, shall be raised to be paid by instalments as follows:—

- 15 per Cent. as soon as the Contract is made.
- 25 per Cent. on or before the 12th Jan. 1824.
- 30 per Cent. on or before the 12th July 1824.
- 30 per Cent. on or before the 12th Jan. 1825.

That the old Capital Stock, so transferred over to the new Capital, be transferred at par, and together with the new Subscribers, bear an interest of 4 per cent.

That the option of contributing to the sum to be raised, be given to Proprietors of old Capital, and if the whole sum required be not so subscribed, the subscription shall be thrown open to the public upon such terms as the Court of Directors shall determine."

The Loves of M'Gillies and Julia Cob.

THE LOVES OF M'GILLIES AND JULIA COB.—Mr. Robert M'Gillies was brought before the Magistrate to answer the complaint of Miss Julia Cob. Mr. Robert M'Gillies is a tall, stout, portly, middle-aged, Scottish Gentleman, and Miss Julia Cob is a diminutive Hibernian young Lady, in a richly braided dark blue habit, smart riding hat, long black veil, and red morocco reticule.

Miss Julia Cob made a multitude of complaints, by which it appeared that while she was living a gay and happy spinster, with her friends in Dublin, she was courted by Mr. Robert M'Gillies, whose card bore the initials "M. P." after his name: and she conceiving that M. P. meant "Member of Parliament," lent a willing ear to his honeyed words. That she afterwards discovered his profession was the taking of likenesses, and that the M. P. meant *Miniature Painter*. That notwithstanding the disappointment of this discovery, she continued her affections towards him, and eventually consented to come with him to England. That they did come accordingly, and took up their rest in London; but from that period Mr. Robert M'Gillies became an altered man; he relinquished the M. P. profession, and lived entirely upon her means, spending almost his whole time in smoking and drinking, whilst lying in bed with his clothes on, and amusing himself between whiles with tearing his and her garments in shreds and tatters. That at length her affection for him began to ooze, and being much impoverished by these vagaries, she determined as Othello talked of doing by his deary, "To whistle him off, and let him down the wind to prey on fortune." That in consequence of this determination she "got herself acquainted" with another lover—not a Scottish and sottish *soi-disant* M. P. but a real unadulterated, and genuine Irish Mem. Par, one who had taken a house for her in Norfolk-street, Strand, furnished it fit for a Princess to live in, and provided her with all things fitting for a Lady in her situation. That Mr. Robert M'Gillies felt himself so dissatisfied at this new arrangement, that he forced his way into her house in Norfolk street, turned her charwoman out of doors, broke her glasses, tore her clothes to ribbons, spat in her face seventeen times, and swore he loved her so that she should never live with any other *gentleman* till she was completely dead and done with.

Under these circumstances, Miss Julia Cob begged the Magistrates to interpose the strong arm of the law between her and Mr. Robert M'Gillies. He was a strong, powerful man, she said, and she verily believed he would never let her to her grave alive—a figure of speech which she afterwards explained to mean that she verily believed he intended

to do her some grievous bodily harm—or, in other words, he intended to prevent her going to her grave in the natural way.

The Officers who took Mr. Robert M'Gillies into custody, stated that they found him, though in the middle of the day, stretched out at full length in bed with all his clothes on, except his coat, and smoking a long pipe; and on the chair by his bedside was a quantity of tobacco, and a large jorum of ale.

Mr. Robert M'Gillies, who had been with difficulty restrained whilst these statements were making, now entered upon his defence, in form and manner following:

"She is a villain, and will swear anything!" (thumping the table and bursting into tears) "But I don't blame her evil advisers," (another thump and more tears.) "She has been heard as a woman—and now let me be heard as a man!" (A louder voice, a heavier thump, and a greater flood of tears.) "I was a bright man before I knew her!—Her name is not Julia Cob, she has deceived many a man under the name of Julia Cob." Her right name is Jane Spencer; and she knows it! I don't want to go near her, I tell you! (A fresh supply of tears.) I love her better than my own heart's blood, but I don't care—I won't be used in this manner—I'll be damned if I will! Confound her, and them altogether, I say! But I don't blame her—I blame the devils she's got about her. She said to me one day, says she, 'Come, M'Gillies,' says she, 'let you and I go down upon our bare knees, and swear to be true to each other for ever and ever!' and now she uses me in this manner!—"Oh! oh! (Lots of tears.) "What am I brought here for? What have I done? Answer me that!—Oh! oh!" &c.

Mr. Robert M'Gillies filled up the pauses in the above speech by licking in with his tongue the tears, &c. &c. which flowed plentifully through the stubble on his upper lip; and having made an end of speaking,

The Magistrate told him he was a very foolish man, and Miss Julia Cob was not a bit better than he should be; nevertheless she must not be subjected to personal violence, and he therefore must put in bail to keep the peace towards her—himself in 50*l.* and two sureties in 25*l.* each.

It appeared, however, that his friends had previously been bound for him in a charge of assault upon the same Lady, and the Magistrate declaring their recognizances forfeited by his subsequent violence, they declined coming forward again.

So Mr. Robert M'Gillies was consigned to his own lamentations in the dreary dungeons of Tothillfields. Be it dwelt, and the false-hearted Julia Cob returned to her new lover in Norfolk-street.

In Durhamshire, a gentleman, in a fit of insanity, shot his servant dead. He has been committed for trial.

In Jamaica, a man hung his wife. She was discovered while in this situation by a family who resided in the house with them, cut down, and reanatomized. The next day the husband compromised the affair with his wife, by purchasing a crape dress for her.

A tradesman's wife, formerly of Plymouth, where still reside some members of her numerous family, having recently lost one out of two-and-twenty children, at a distant city, where the burial-fees are high, actually transmitted the corpse thither as a coach-parcel, in order to its being formally interred in one of the parish churches.

A favourite horse, the property of Henry Walrod, Esq. of Badfield House, Devon, died a few days since, at the advanced age of 50 years.

Honesty of a Hackney-Coachman.—A gentleman left a small box in a hackney-coach a few nights back, containing gold dust and diamonds, value about 550*l.*, with some Bills of exchange: it was a night coach, driven by a lad, who carried several fares after he set down the gentleman. The following morning the proprietor of the coach found the box, which he immediately deposited at the Hackney-coach Office. The owner of the box went to the office, and there, to his agreeable surprise, found his property in safety.—The Commissioners, pursuant to the power invested in them by Parliament for rewarding and encouraging coachmen to honesty, by depositing all property found in their vehicles at the Hackney-coach Office, awarded the coachman 25*l.*, which the gentleman gladly paid. By the same law, coachmen are liable to a penalty of 20*l.*, if they detain any property found in their coaches more than four days.

A correspondent informs us, that a circumstance has come to light, since the death of Mr. Coutts, which renders the singularity of his will highly pudent.—Mr. Majoribanks, Mr. Antrobus, and Mr. Percival, are the executors.—*Morning Paper.*

The magnificent house and domain at Wandstead, are about to be dismantled, with a view to convert the lands in the Park to more beneficial purposes.—*Morning Paper.*

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—249—

Ladies in India.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

The Letters of YACOB TONSON and TOM CARELESS, having been pointed out to me, I thought a relation of my unfortunate story would be more likely to have the desired effect than all they have said, which may probably have been dictated by disappointment, or offended pride; I drew up in consequence the following Letter to the Young Ladies in India, which contains my narrative, and you will confer an obligation by inserting it, in a corner of your Paper.

Your humble Servant,

B—, Sept. 1822.

MATILDA.

MY DEAR YOUNG LADIES,

Think it not impertinent, I pray you, that I take up the pen of admonition to warn you from that misery, into which I have, by one unfortunate proceeding, involved myself; let my sad example teach you to shun the rock on which I have split, by a too ready submission to the will of others, in a case, where all my hopes of happiness in this world depended. I will enter at once into my melancholy tale, which I do for your sakes, although it goes nigh to break a heart already half broken.

I was born in Calcutta, and when a child I was sent to England to receive an education suitable to my situation and prospects. I made great progress in all those branches of learning in which young ladies are generally instructed. I became accomplished, and (I say it not with vanity but heart-felt sorrow) so pretty, that my parents, on my return to this detested country, were most agreeably surprised. For the first year after my arrival, I was as happy as fond parents, smiling friends, numerous admirers, and fortune could make me; I lived in a constant round of gaiety, and every thing went on delightfully.

A Mr.—, was now introduced as an old Friend of my Father's, and injunctions were laid on me in particular to treat him with every respect and attention in my power. I obeyed, though not without reluctance; for, this Gentleman had nothing to recommend him, except that on which I never bestowed a thought—money; his mind was as ill furnished as his person was disagreeable, his conversation always turned on what he had done or was about to do at Kutcherry, his age about 45, he had a very sallow countenance, was tall and thin, and a little lame. I conquered my disgust as much as I could, and paid him the attention my Father thought necessary, though I was extremely shocked sometimes, at certain expressions he used, intimating a passion he pretended to feel; I passed this over, however, from the fear of offending a father, who had hitherto behaved to me with extreme kindness, never thinking that those expressions were warranted by him; how then can I convey to you my surprise, my horror. when my Father told me, after some circumlocution, that I must look on Mr.— as my future Husband! I begged, I prayed, but all to no purpose; I promised never to marry without his consent, but he was inexorable.

I will pass over the Courtship, during which I could hardly compel myself to treat my lover with common civility, notwithstanding the anger of a Father, the frowns of a Mother; and the pinches of a cruel Sister. I was married;—married to the man, whom, above all others, I loathed and detested; we dragged on a miserable existence for twenty years, my hate being rather increased than diminished, which gave rise to a like feeling in his breast; but, although I think he hated me, yet his ridiculous jealousies, added to an already irascible and peevish disposition, augmented if possible my misery.

I was nevertheless surrounded by flatterers and admirers, numerous servants, gaudy equipages, and every thing which wealth could bestow, but wealth could not bestow that greatest of all blessings—*peace of mind*;—for this I would have exchanged all I had, but to proceed: My husband, after a long illness (during which, for all the kindness I forced myself to shew him, I received the most bitter revilings) died, which event I cannot but consider

as the greatest blessing that could have befallen me, though there is every chance of my soon following him to that bourne from whence no traveller returns.

Behold me then, ye Parents and Guardians, sinking to the grave thus early at a premature old age, brought on by the most poignant misery, and, oh! dreadful to relate, by a constant use of stupifying laudanum, taken to deaden that misery: Behold me, then, ye Wife-hunters, who think that money only is requisite to ensure happiness in the marriage state; but above all, behold me ye young and blooming Girls, whose unsuspecting hearts are likely to be led away by filial piety or a mistaken sense of duty, or, by a more culpable feeling—*vanity*, and the idea of future grandeur; believe me, and I speak from woeful experience, that neither grandeur, nor riches, nor admiration, can compensate you for the misery which you inevitably entail on yourselves (however you may hide it from the world) if you give your hand where your heart cannot accompany it. You must not only *not hate*, but you must *love*—with an affection which will stand the test of absence, poverty, and even the revilings of your relations—the object with whom you intend to take your chance; unless you can do this, fly all thoughts of marriage; let neither wealth, nor titles, nor riches, nor any consideration on earth tempt you; if you do, misery will be your portion.

The unfortunate

MATILDA.

Dramatic.

THE WONDER AT CHOWRINGHEE THEATRE.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

THE WONDER is a Comedy in which well contrasted characters pass with rapidity through scenes and incidents, that lead to situations at once pleasing and natural. Although the avowed intention of the play is to exhibit the firmness of *Violante*, in preserving the secret of her friend, still it is indebted for all its interest, to the fluctuating temper of *Don Felix*. He is represented awake in all his senses, and glowing in every nerve, displaying the sudden alternations from softness to rage, and from rage to softness. The representative of *Don Felix* is about the middle size, with a good person, well defined countenance, dark expressive eyes, fine toned voice, and many other attractive and controlling qualifications for a popular performer. He was original, animated and sufficiently chaste to command applause; but when I speak of an Actor, possessing genius and talent, I consult my ideas of perfection, and without hesitation, proceed to point out the defects in light and shade, that to a well formed taste, must appear blemishes on a fine portrait. *Don Felix* is like a Tennis Ball, driven in every direction, resting on nothing, whirling here and there at the mercy of his passions. In such situations, the transitions are sudden, and the ebullition of the soul bursting into speech, is not the measured phrase of reflection pursuing its course over a level bed in a regular stream of instruction, but, rather as the falling waters, abrupt and sudden, rushing over a rugged soil. Instead of this, however, his declamation was too studied, and his attitudes so evidently premeditated, that his preparation declared the following movement: *Don Felix* is also a courtly finished gentleman, and although short actions indicate admirably in *Richard*, in *Shylock*, and *Sir Giles Overreach*, the malignant feelings of a perturbed mind, the sarcastic exultations of mercurial power, or relentless tyranny; they are ill suited to display the tortured mind of the noble *Spaniard*. Even in those splenetic conversations with *Violante*, there is nothing malignant; his passion might lead him to offend, but not to wound or destroy; for when he was harsh to her, he was cruel to himself. It would be well also, if he considered the propriety of attitudes, for although a bent knee is in most situations graceful, yet a bend in both knees is always harsh and offensive. A perpetual shaking of the head, and an effort to alter the countenance, by an elevation and contraction of the brows is

also unworthy a great actor: these should depend on emotions, and should be evinced only in situations, where they might be strongly felt, for the continual recurrence of such actions destroy their effect. It is also impossible to avoid mentioning the very extraordinary action of placing the left hand on the heart, this took place in the fifth act scene at the expression of regret—"Oh, VIOLANTE! VIOLANTE."

Upon the whole, however, the character was well performed, but I should certainly recommend the performer never to lose sight of perfection, taking Nature for his model: he possesses fine qualifications, and he should, above all things, banish the appearance of study and premeditation; for the most beautiful compliment, that was ever addressed to a performer, was contained in a few words, descriptive of MR. GARRICK'S powers.

"Each start was Nature, and each pause was thought."

Colonel BRITON was played with gentlemanly ease, and an apparent knowledge of the world; but perhaps with too luscious an expression of the indecent allusions in the text.

The representative of FREDERICK was young in years, inexperienced on the Stage, and unhappily not fully qualified for the part. Besides a faltering hesitation, indicating an imperfect retention of the text, there was a restless anxiety and a consciousness of imperfection. Want of self-confidence renders the efforts of the best player defective.

LISSARDO was sustained with much gaiety, yet in the first Scenes, there was an apparent effort—a grasping at vanity, which is in truth so blended with the other qualities, that it should have flowed spontaneously: however, in the latter Scenes, a greater degree of ease was acquired, and a more perfect identification, which gave a glow and colour that rendered that part of the character highly finished.

GIBBY, in impassioned passages, displayed much national humour; but in other situations, the part might have been marked with stronger lines; still, on the whole, it was well supported.

The other male characters were respectable.

VIOLANTE was represented with spirit and talent; yet it is almost impossible to resist the desire of advising that lady to alter the make of her dress; as a degree of tightness just below the waist gave an awkwardness to her appearance, and whatever the fashion may be, it is necessary to consult effect on the Stage; and she may rest assured, that a fulness in drapery, where there is such a glare of light, and so many observers in every direction, will always be most elegant and pleasing.

ISABELLA was sustained with animation, exhibiting that delightful natural genius, that can pourtray every character, and give life to every scene.

FLORA'S head was dressed in a most unbecoming manner; she succeeded, however, in throwing great spirit into the performance of the pert waiting woman.

INIS was well sustained.

The house appeared splendid and well managed; but in the first act there was an unaccountable defect: some of the performers, it would seem, were absent, and the order of the scenes were changed: this should never be resorted to in a regular establishment.

The dress of Colonel Briton was not exactly consistent; for it cannot well be supposed that an Officer travelling would appear in the costume of a Drawing-room.

I have now only to regret, that the good taste of the managers did not expunge from the prompter's book, the gross and indecent passages that disgrace this play. I should imagine, that nothing ought to be represented on the Stage, that modesty could not bear or see without a blush.

CRITICUS.

Marine Registry Office.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

The Letter signed FOU FOUANG in the JOURNAL of this-day, is evidently "an old Friend with a new face," and puts one in mind of the worthy, but necessitous Grub-street Garretters of Fielding and Smollett's days, who used to squeeze out their bit of bread by writing on all sides of the same question in turn. They could not have been in earnest both ways, I suppose, unless they possessed the remarkable faculty of *double identity*, attributed to a MAN and HIMSELF (or as a certain ortho-epi-graphist would say, HIS-SELF) in the old ditty,

"As I walked by myself,

I said to myself,

And myself it replied unto me, &c. &c."

So, and in like manner, I have a shrewd guess that the candid and disinterested crew who have lately been so busy at work in renewed attempts to put down the Marine Registry Office, under a variety of signatures, as "RODMONDS," "UNINTERESTED OBSERVERS" (very disinterested truly!) FOUANGS, &c. &c. are reducible to something very like the singular number, ONE. In spite of clumsy attempts at irony, there is no mistaking either the manufacturer or the handy work; all smells of the same lamp and same shop, and the experienced eye detects the one master hand in all these productions.

To remonstrate with those who cannot if they would, or will not if they could, hear reason, is a hopeless task. But it may be of some use to address a few words on the other side of this Marine Registry question, to the dispassionate Public, who read that they may understand and do justice. Such must naturally believe there is "something rotten in the state" of an Office which they see attacked year after year in the Newspapers, with a boldness of assertion, always increasing in vehemence, like Squire Western's abuse of his antagonist, in proportion as it is less likely to be noticed. They must be inclined to credit much that is asserted, when they see no attempt made in the proper quarter, to refute charges urged with plausibility as matters of fact, and mixed up with abuse of a system and of individuals, which one would think pungent enough, almost to rouse the dead from beneath the well turned arches of the "Llewellyn pleasure grounds."

Why these attacks, which I suppose to be at least as calumnious as virulent, are suffered to pass unrefuted, when refutation is, or ought to be easy, I do not well understand. Possibly it may be because the Marine Registry Office is no longer under the management of the Public, but has been elevated to the rank of a Government Office; Its head, I remember some years ago ready enough with his pen and able enough too, to defend himself against these very same swarms of Gadflies; but now, perhaps, he thinks it below his dignity as a "Functionary" to enter the lists of a Newspaper, or others of authority and influence may think this for him, or he may have imbibed from new habits and associates, some of that ludicrous and morbid fear of "Pernicious Publicity," that is so remarkable in the present strong set of the reflux tide of authority against the Press. Whatever be the reasons which lead to this unaccountable silence, one thing is certain, that *facts* stoutly put forward against the Marine Registry portion of our general Calcutta Police System, will obtain credit with the many, if not disproved; and that even *opinions* confidently set forth, however intemperately, will be acquiesced in, to the injury of the Office, if no one denies the justice or the truth of the facts, on which they profess to be bottomed.

For myself, I have, like many others, who are really disinterested observers, little knowledge of the *facts* stated by your Correspondents, as proofs of inefficiency or something worse, in the Marine Office. The cases of the H. C. S. DUCHESSE OF ATHOL and ERNAAD, have been boldly and unequivocally brought forward by the enemies of that establishment. Some one surely can state, on satisfactory authority, whether the *facts* in those cases have been fully and fairly stated, and if they have not, wherein the suppression or disguise of the truth can be shewn? If the *facts* be true, as set up, that those Ships were detained,

through the fault of the Registry Office, to the damage of the parties concerned, then your "ingenious Correspondent" with the Chinese Signature* has made out a case, which calls for the reprehension and punishment of the guilty. But he is bound fully to prove this fault, otherwise his charges are of no more value or credit than his anonymous outlandish signature would be, if tacked to the end of any of the reports delivered in to the Registrar after a voyage. Neither the Marine Office nor any one else can now compel a wretched Lascar to go to Sea in the ERNAAD or ARHOL, or any of the Ships, as in the days of that ancient and respectable fraternity of slave-dealers and traffickers in the flesh market, so well and painfully known to the Police and Court of Requests, and whose Saturnian reign many would gladly see revived. The questions to be answered are,—1st, Were Lascars to be had? 2d, Was it the fault of the Office that they were not had? 3d, If not, where lay the difficulty?

So much for the providing of the Crews; then, as to the detention of one of the Ships, (the ARHOL) 1st, was that caused by neglect on the part of the Marine Office? 2d, was it caused by neglect to comply with the precautionary Rules of the Office (in regard to providing pay or security) on the part of any of those concerned in that Company's Ship? If the latter, the pathetic and expostulatory lamentations of your *Tria Juncta in Uno* Correspondent, on the damages that may accrue to "Honorable Masters," may do infinite credit of course, to the tender feelings and sympathetic sensibilities of the amiable writer, but his wailings are thrown away on the Marine Office, and must be laid at some other door.

People will differ, and naturally as well as honestly, no doubt, in their opinions of the Marine Registry Office or any other Public Institution. But when we remember that all these accusations now preferred against that Department have been urged over and over again, and not as now in anonymous form, but supported by numerous and real signatures; when we remember that they were laboriously and fully gone into, in presence of all parties, by a Committee consisting of the principal Merchants, Agents, Ship-owners, and Underwriters of this Port; and that a second and even more strict and tedious scrutiny into the very same charges was conducted by a Committee of Public Officers, selected by Government from the Board of Marine and Trade, the Sudder Adawlat, the Police Magistracy, and the Court of Requests;—when we recollect that all these investigations terminated in the most favorable and honorable way for the Marine Registry Office and its Head, that Government approved of those proceedings and adopted the Institution, and have refused to make any essential change in it; when we advert to all this, I say, and at the same time ask the question, how many Ships were burnt before, and how many since the Marine Registry System was established, we may be allowed to pause a little, before we give credit to violent and sweeping anonymous accusations; and we may be allowed, without any great unreasonableness, to call for something like proof before we believe all that we hear.

The happiness and comfort of a few black fellows, is of course quite a secondary consideration, in comparison with the disadvantages to numerous European Traders, Owners, and Commanders of Ships. From the present order of things—unfortunately, however, the Government takes somewhat of a different view of this matter, and seems most illiberally obstinate in its determination to protect the weak and poor against the rich and powerful, without respect to persons, or, what is worse, complexions. I fear they must have been invidiously searching the records of the Police and Court of Requests, and must have come to the decision of steadfastly supporting the Registry Office and Registrar—yea, even this odious Registrar himself!—in consequence of having found in those Records, and in the testimony of the Magistrates and Commissioners, irresistible proofs of a sudden diminution in the mass of crime, litigation and misery, which could be attributed to nothing but the contemporary Establishment of this abominable Marine Registry Office.

Calcutta Sept. 12

NO FRIEND TO OPPRESSION.

Fou Fouang, apparently; see JOURNAL of 12th instant.—PRINTER.

The Wise Man's Vade Mecum.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Having obtained from my much esteemed friend, DAVID DUMPS, Esquire, of Gravity Hall, the perusal of that excellent work, "The Wise Man's Vade Mecum," I have transcribed a portion of it, which I transmit to you, in the hope that you will give it a place in your JOURNAL, pro bono publico.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

Pagulpore, Aug. 1822.

DEMETRIUS DRASTIC, M. D.

RULE XIX.

"Be Taplin's work your study and delight;
Read it by day, and meditate by night."

Pope recommends Homer, and opines that, "the proper study of Mankind is man."

But, by the modern wise, the Horse I find,
Is held "the proper study of Mankind."

I could mention many distinguished characters who know as little of Homer as Ensign Northerton did, who perhaps never in the course of their lives thought of Man, according to Pope's acceptance of the word; and who owe their success in life, almost entirely, to a knowledge of Farriery, and to dexterity in Horsemanship. As an instance, I select Tom Whip, who now holds a responsible and lucrative situation. Tom inherited from Nature little more than a robust constitution, and an ample portion of impudence; but previously to his arrival in this country, he had acquired a very pretty knowledge in *horse flesh*; great adroitness in the management of a vicious nag, and the art of making, by the aid of sauces, a palatable dish from a piece of bad meat; how he became possessed of these qualifications shall be forthwith related.

Tom's father kept a house in the town of ——— in Yorkshire, over the door of which was painted, in large yellow characters,

ENTERTAINMENT FOR MEN AND HORSES.

This house was (and I have no doubt still is) famed for excellent Bacon and Ale, and was frequented by all the gentry in its neighbourhood in the interest of Squire Noodle, M. P. whose Butler the Landlord had formerly been, and young Whip, from attending alternately in the Kitchen and in the Stable, picked up that knowledge, which laid the foundation of his future fame and fortune.

So far as can be ascertained, the first thing that brought him into distinguished notice was the following incident. Squire Noodle having gone one morning to take his draught at the Inn, carried with him a hunter, which he had just purchased, to shew it to the landlord, who had frequently hinted that "he knew more of horses than some folks that held their heads higher;" the Squire having ordered his head Jockey to mount the horse, and to shew his paces, the order was promptly obeyed, but the unfortunate rider was soon laid sprawling in a gutter, to the no small amusement of young Whip, who instantly mounted the plunging and snorting steed, and managed him in so masterly a style as to excite the admiration of the owner, who shook the youth by the hand, pronounced him a rising character, and swore that he should ride his best horse at the Doncaster races, which were to take place in a fortnight; the Squire kept his word, and Tom had the honor to ride his favourite horse "Nimrod," against a celebrated racer belonging to Captain Trainwell. Nimrod won, by half a head, and this being the first race of any consequence in which the Squire had had ever been successful, he was mightily elevated, and invited our Hero to take up his immediate residence at Noodle-hall; the youth did not hesitate to accept so advantageous an offer, and he was forthwith constituted Sole Director of the Squire's Stud, exclusively of which, he was employed by his master (who was a family man) in some transactions of a delicate and confidential nature, in which he conducted himself with great discretion—but

a circumstance occurred, which rendered his absence more calculated to promote than to detract from his Patron's reputation. What that circumstance was, must be left to the sapient reader to guess—whatever it might have been, it was the means of bringing our Hero on a new stage of life. In short the Squire came to the determination of procuring for his Protege a situation in India—and being a staunch supporter of the Ministry, he found it a matter of easy accomplishment. An appointment was obtained for our Hero, and in less than six months he appeared a smart beau in Calcutta.

Before he left his native land, an old schoolfellow of his (who had lately obtained the situation of Parish Clerk), advised him to lay in some books, and to read them during the voyage, for his mental improvement. Tom acquiesced in the propriety of the measure—but never once thought of asking his friend's advice, as to what works he should purchase—and had therefore to depend entirely on his own judgment in the selection—he chose *Taplin's Farriery*—a few numbers of the *Sporting Magazine*, the *Encyclopaedia of Wit*, and *Joe Miller's Jests*, which he declared were an ample Library for any reasonable man; these he perused so assiduously during the passage, that, on his arrival in Calcutta, he found himself a match for most of the Jockeys, Wits, and Jesters of the day. He brought out a letter of introduction to Gabriel Grasp, Esquire, of whom more hereafter. Mr. Grasp introduced him to his acquaintances, as a young man of great promise, who had been particularly recommended to his protection; in return, Tom produced delicious stews, of his own making, at his Patron's table, and undertook the training of his horses, in which he succeeded so well, that most of them won at the ensuing races, contrary to the expectation, and much to the mortification of the knowing ones. In fine, Mr. Whip played his cards so well, that he, in a short time, became Mr. Grasp's Son-in-law, having, with the father's consent, married his daughter, a comely young Eurasian, with a fortune of 25,000 Rupees; this young lady piqued herself much on the gentility of her education, having been at a Boarding-school in Tipperary for upwards of a year, and having afterwards spent nearly three months in Paris, as the polish of perfection;—but vain as she was of her education, she was still more so of her birth, her father being related to Lord O'Blarnegan, an Irish Baron, and her mother (deceased) having been the eldest daughter of Iharun Sahib, chief Knight of the Broom to the Nowab Ooloo Buksh of Ghazilpoor, at whose Darbar Mr. Grasp had formerly resided.

The sage Mr. Gabriel Grasp having, to use a vulgar phrase, feathered his nest at Ghazilpoor, and having, as a reward for his services, obtained an advantageous situation in Calcutta, purchased a number of blood horses, and soon became a distinguished character on the turf;—the services which our hero rendered him, and the consequences have been already stated.

Mr. Whip, for some time after his marriage, lived with his Father-in-law, during which period he did not fail to cultivate the acquaintance of the great; he trimmed the tails and manes of their horses, administered physic, removed splints; and in short *curried* favor in every possible way; his services did not go unrewarded, for, by the interest of his Father-in-law, and the good offices of some modern Meeenases he soon got a snug situation, and having rapidly risen, he is now in the receipt of 1800 Rupees a month, besides *perquisites*. My friend Mr. Markwell, who formerly knew him in Calcutta, lately spent a day in his house, and has communicated to me the following particulars regarding him and his spouse.

MY DEAR DRASTIC,

I arrived here on the morning of the 2d, and spent the day and the evening with our old acquaintance Tom Whip. Tom is much the same sort of man that he was ten years ago, only more dignified in his manner; he entertains the same veneration for horses, and a cocked hat continues to be the idol of his soul; his house is gaudily, though by no means expensively furnished; the numerous pictures that adorn the walls, are entirely of the modern French school, and I think ill

chosen, but I must allow that the frames are elegant; he has made no addition to his former library, except a volume of *Poems*, a leaf of which containing that beautiful Song "Irish Pat of Londonderry" he made use of in my presence, to cover a cordial ball intended for one of his horses: his spouse is as vain and frivolous as ever, constantly talking of dear delightful Paris, of her noble relations, Lord and Lady O'Blarnegan, and of the sweet *Volks* she had enjoyed in his Lordship's charming park. Twelve of us sat down to a dinner, which, with the exception of a goose, consisted entirely of made dishes, that both smelt and tasted strongly of sauces; and I suspect that these dishes were made of bazar meat, and that too not of the first quality. Our host decried a loaded table, and pronounced it vulgar, in which he was seconded by Mrs. Whip, who assured the company that such a horrid thing as a joint of meat was never seen on the tables of the French Nobility; the claret was in English bottles, but, I think I may venture to say that it never crossed the channel. I need hardly tell you that the principal topic of conversation was horses, but towards the breaking up of the company there was some talk about money matters. You will remember that Tom, though a very close fellow, always damned expense, talked of duns, and had the word liberality so constantly in his mouth, that among superficial observers, he got the character of being a generous and thoughtless soul, in his pecuniary transactions, this character, by means of a careless demeanour and a little outwards shew, he has managed to keep up, though I have never heard of his performing a real generous action—Although it is pretty well known that he possesses upwards of a Lac of Rupees, he still pretends to be in debt, and in dread of Jail. Not long ago, when he had occasion to visit your Station, he wrote to several persons there, earnestly begging to be informed if any Bailiffs were prowling about, and if they thought that he could proceed with safety.

Your's ever,

August 4, 1822.

M. MARKWELL.

Native Papers.

Moorsheadabad.—Not long ago Raja Ood Monte Sing had received the appointment of Dewany, upon a Selanny of three lacs of rupees to the Nabob of Moorsheadabad. Flushed with success on the present occasion, the Raja distributed about another lac amongst the Brahmins, Pundits, his servants, and many poor people. But we now understand that he has been discharged from his office, the cause of which is detailed in the following account.

One day a vassal came and offered a Nazer to the Nabob, and he ordered his Dewan to accept of it. In the act of obeying this order, the train of the Dewan's gown happened to touch the Nabob, once on going to receive the present, and again on returning with it. This was the ground upon which the Nabob dismissed him.

The publication of the above is intended to show, that unless a person be well acquainted with music, he will never be able to afford any satisfaction in his singing.

A Tiger.—In the village of Nylepara, near the Soondur Buns within the Zillah of Jessore, the wife of one Manik Jung, a Mowla, had not long been brought to bed of a child, when the hut in which she slept was about three in the morning of Thursday the 18th Sraoon, attacked by a very large tiger, who first attempted to open the door, but could not. The next mode which the fierce animal made use of to gain his end, was to jump upon the thatch, and remove the straw. The noise occasioned by this, awoke the woman from her sleep, and she could perceive the tiger by the opening; but the only means which she could then resort to, was to take a javelin that happened to be in the hut; and the point of which, she began heating in the fire: and when the animal had put in the hinder part of his body through the opening, he had made, the bold female thrust into it, the heated end of the javelin. Upon this the creature made such yells in his dying moments, that the woman, reflecting on the rashness, as she supposed, of her conduct, fell faint on the ground, keeping hold of the javelin, which had pierced the tiger. The next morning her husband came out of his room, and joined by a number of persons, brought her to her senses, and carried the body of the animal to the Zamindar of that place. It was about twelve cubits from the head to the tail.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Description of Futtehpore Sicri.

(For the Calcutta Journal.)

Futtehpore Sicri is enclosed with a high stone wall of great extent, (four coss) built by the Emperor Acbar, the space within does not appear to have ever been completely filled with buildings, and the part now inhabited, is a small town of stone houses, this space is divided by a rocky ridge of considerable elevation, which runs nearly from South West by West, to North East by East, and extends beyond the enclosure four or five miles on each side. this ridge is composed of a greyish stone, of which the City wall is built, the gates are numerous and handsome.

Near the centre of the enclosure, on the most elevated part of the rock, is built the tomb of Shah Selim Cheatec, by the efficacy of whose prayers, the Empress of Acbar, after remaining for several years barren, became pregnant, and bore a Son, who in honour of the Saint was named Selim, and on mounting the Throne of Hindoostan, assumed the title of Jehangeer. The approach to the Mausoleum irresistibly impresses the mind of the spectator with the sensation of sublimity: the gate, a noble gothic arch in a screen of majestic elevation, stands on the brow of the hill, towards the South, appearing above the horizon with gigantic features, and towering above the town below like a vast citadel, more striking in reality, than it can be in description. After mounting part of the hill, the ascent to the terrace in front of the gate, is by a magnificent flight of stone steps, 32 in number, each step decreasing one foot in length as you approach the terrace, which is 87 feet by 55 in depth, and equal in length to the front of the central division of the gate, thus the whole forms half the frustum of a pyramid, the magnitude and simplicity of which, compared with the rugged surface of the rock, improves the grandeur of the prospect.

The front is adorned with white marble, inlaid and surmounted by three pavilion, and several of smaller dimensions on the top of the wall over the grand arch, which is 75 feet in height 43 in breadth, 33 in depth, to the top of the wall from the terrace below 100 feet to the pavilions 122, the wings composed of a double range of arches, are thrown back in the form of a half hexagon, the wall above being only 60 feet high, which greatly contributes to the splendour of the colossal dimensions of the central division.

The interior forms a grand room 120 feet in length, (including the arches which connect it with the colonnades on either side,) 45 in breadth, 55 in height in the centre, and 45 in the wings, the roof in the centre is hemispherical, being formed by a dome, that of the wings is in the saloon style, three fine arches open into the grand Court, the plan of the interior front of the gate is a grand pyramid divided into five decreasing stages, the first of which is 60 feet high, the view from the pavilions which crown this noble building, of the surrounding country, is extensive and highly diversified. On a clear day the Taj at Agra, at the distance of 23 miles, and the Fort of Bhurtpoore, are distinctly seen. Through the arches you enter the grand Court, 420 feet square, paved with red stone, with a reservoir in the centre, and adorned with a magnificent verandah with a terrace roof supported on arches resting on ranges of pillars, and crowned with battlements and a light pavilion with cupola roof, supported on elegant columns, over each arch. The verandah is 20 feet wide, with a stone ceiling 22 feet in height, a range of apartments 10 feet square, opens into the gallery.

In the centre of the Court, is the Saint's tomb, composed entirely of white marble, and raised on a terrace 3 feet high, and 50 square, the base being decorated with inlaid marble and different coloured stones, the plan is a central room 24 feet square, with a verandah 10 feet wide, the intercolumniations of the pillars being filled up with delicate lattice work, thus leaving an open terrace 6 feet wide on the outside of the verandah, the roof is surmounted by a dome 46 feet high, an elegant and wide cave of sloping forms, and supported on brackets magnificently sculptured, affords an agreeable shade, the ascent is

by a flight of 6 steps, with a small but beautiful portico in front, supported on four columns richly carved, the doors are of ebony inlaid with brass, the ceiling of the verandah is flat and of white marble in compartments, the outside walls of the room are divided into three ranges of compartments of unequal dimensions, the first or lower being plain in the centre, the second adorned with Arabic inscriptions in fine relief and richly gilt, the third or upper range, with flowers gilt and enamelled, the whole surrounded with borders of inlaid stones, the rooms are lighted by three arched windows of lattice work, the walls and roof are covered with stucco painted, enamelled and gilt in various patterns of flowers, the pavement is inlaid with marble and precious stones of various colours, in the centre stands the tomb, an ancient sarcophagus enclosed with a screen of latticed marble 3 feet in height and 9 by 5 in length, surmounted by a cupola 12 feet in height, and supported on four elegant pillars, the whole both inside and out richly inlaid with mother-of-pearl in various patterns, the delicacy of the workmanship renders this an object of exquisite beauty.

Contiguous to the Saint's tomb is a building composed entirely of red stone, 80 feet square, including the verandah of 10 feet, which is decorated with lattice work in the intercolumniations, the central room is 30 feet in diameter, with the interior angles cut off, to give it the octagon form, the four great faces being adorned with doors of fret work, the whole space both of the room and verandah is filled with the tombs of Fugueers, some of white marble, others of stone, the roof is surmounted by a dome, and by 8 elegant pavilions on each face of the square.

The North gate fronting the grand entrance, is walled up on the outer side, and contains the tombs of the wives of the religious personages, residing at the mosque.

In the centre of the left face, is a fine Musjid of red stone 261 feet in length by 80 in breadth, the plan is very singular, being composed of a central room 40 feet square, and six lateral apartments, the whole being connected by arches, the roof of the centre room, (in which the pulpit of white marble is placed,) is formed by the grand dome through which light is admitted by four latticed windows, the walls are covered with stucco painted in various patterns of flowers, richly gilt, as are also the Arabic inscriptions in bold relief, round the compartments, four of the lateral rooms are adorned with three ranges of double pillars, supporting a flat stone ceiling, the remaining two are without the pillars; the roof being formed by the domes, a magnificent colonnade 110 feet in length by 40 in width, with a double range of pillars 30 feet in height, decorates the front on each side of the central apartment, which has for its front the grand arch 50 feet high, 40 in length by 30 in depth, the wall above is 65 feet surmounted by pavilions 15 feet high, the front is adorned with marble and stones inlaid, the pavement within is of white marble, the domes are low, and nearly of a square shape.

Immediately to the North and East and on the same ridge is the ancient place of Acbar, built of red stone, and covering an immense extent of ground, the principal and most perfect part was occupied by the Emperor and his family, and is divided into 16 squares, in five parallel ranges, adorned with handsome pavilions and arcaded galleries round, the remainder of which is situated on the slope of the hill, is of so irregular a form, as not to be easily described. On entering the Palace enclosure the first court is nearly in ruins, the second, which is in perfect preservation, forms the Rancee or Queen's Palace, surrounded by a high wall, with one gate of entrance at right angles, the interior is adorned with a reservoir in the centre, and a range of apartments with colonnades in front all around, and with a handsome pavillion of two stories in the centre of each face, the blue enamel in some of the roofs, is still quite fresh.

In a line with the Rancee's, is a third square with four pavilions, the principal was occupied by a daughter of the Emperor, it is raised 5 feet above the terrace, and consists of two stories, the lower contains four rooms 18 feet square with flat stone ceilings 16 feet in height, and two side rooms 18 by 12, three rooms 18 feet square with arched roofs surmounted by domes, form the second story, there is no wood work in this building, the ceilings

and walls which are 6 feet in thickness, are carved in bold relief, in the most elaborate manner, light is admitted to each room, by four large oblong doors and windows, attached to this at a few yards distance is another pavillion of one large room 30 by 18 feet, the whole in a perfect state of repair, of the remaining, one is in ruins, another partly so, and the fourth in good repair, but on a smaller scale.

In one of the Zenana squares is a singular building in the style of a Pyramid, composed of five decreasing stories, the whole which rises to the height of 60 feet is surmounted by a pavillion dome, the base is 64 by 48 feet, each stage decreases 16 feet as you ascend, the ceiling of red stone is supported on ranges of pillars open on three sides, the outer range is composed of double octagon pillars carved in bold relief.

Adjoining this is a very handsome square, with ranges of rooms in two stories on one face, and with pavillions on the other, the centre is adorned with a handsome stone reservoir divided into four parts, the rooms are from 18 to 24 feet by 12, in one of them is a large throne of red stone 12 by 8 feet and raised 3 feet from the floor, light is admitted by windows of an oblong form, the walls were formerly covered with stucco and painted.

The principal pavillion consists of several rooms 30 by 18 feet, with a double colonnade surrounding it on the lower story, and of a single room 14 feet square with a wide verandah on the upper, the others are also in tolerable repair.

Adjoining the Zenana square is the Pachees, in which is situated the Ekhumbar pavillion, consisting of a single 30 feet square, with a saloon ailing 32 in height and a narrow verandah in two stories round it, in the centre of the room is a singular stone pillar 2 feet square, rising to the height of 16 feet and richly sculptured, about 8 feet from the floor, stone brackets project from the pillar, increasing in breadth until they reach the top where they form a circular platform 9 feet in diameter, with a circular railing round it, four stone slabs two feet in width, and resting on brackets projecting from the angles of the apartments, connect the pillar with the narrow verandah, the ascent to which is by flight of stone steps, the pavement of the Court in front of this is laid in squares in the manner of the cloth used by the Natives for playing the game of Pachees. The Emperor seated on this pillar, gave directions for the different moves, which were executed by men, representing the pieces of wood.

Near the Ekhumbar is a handsome pavillion of three rooms with a narrow pavillion verandah and saloon ceiling 16 feet high, the apartments are 30 feet by 18, and form the letter H, a deep stone cave projects from the roof, and affords an agreeable shade. The pavillion are all raised from three to five feet above the level of the pavement, and possesses the cave.

Adjoining the Bete square, is a grand oblong court, 270 feet by 72, surrounded on three sides by a range of colonnades 15 feet wide, with a flat ceiling supported on arches resting on pillars, this was the Emperor's private Stable, the stone rings for the head ropes, are still remaining fixed in the wall, parallel, and opening from the stables is an immense room 270 by 32 feet, with a flat stone ceiling supported on three ranges of lofty pillars, the light is admitted from the roof, by small square windows at considerable intervals; the baggage was deposited in this magazine.

In the centre of the Bete square, is a steep stone ghaut or inclined plane, leading through a handsome gateway to the low grounds, where a singular tower is situated, raised on a circular terrace, and planted from bottom to top with Elephants' tusks fixed horizontally at short intervals; the tower is 18 feet in diameter at the base, and rises to the height of 80 feet, and is surmounted by a cupola resting on pillars, under which the Emperor used to set, to view the combats of wild Elephants and Buffaloes; the tusks are of stone covered with stucco, but the imitations are so admirable, as to bear even at this day the appearance of ivory.

Independent of the buildings already described, there are several Squares, Pavillions, Hospital, Bazaar, &c. in a tolerable state of repair, but which would require volumes to enumerate.

Generous Intrepidity.

(To the Editor of the Journal.)

SIR,

Having been employed by my fellow lodgers to draw up the foregoing commemoration of an splendid instance of Humanity and Bravery as ever fell under my knowledge, I transmit the copy to you, wishing you to give it a place in your JOURNAL, to encourage others to emulate the intrepid Serjeant Tonson, should occasion present, and to let his Comrades in Bengal see how gloriously he has maintained the character of his Corps and deserved the Certificates which his Officers had given him of his extraordinary merits.

Cape Town, June 29, 1822.

A FRIEND.

We, the undersigned Officers and Gentlemen, Passengers proceeding from India on the private Ship FAME, derive the most heartfelt satisfaction in certifying our evidence and admiration of the noble courage and humanity displayed by Serjeant Tonson, (Serjeant Major of the Bengal European Regiment, and afterward exchanged with the Quarter Master Serjeant) of the Honourable East India Company's Army, whilst on board the above Ship, for the preservation of the life of the third Officer, Mr. Dobson, when he fell overboard in a dark night at about 10 P. M. of the 29th March of 1822.

Upon the alarm of "a man overboard" being given, Serjeant Tonson, ignorant who the unfortunate Individual was, nor deterred by the roughness of the sea, the darkness of the night, or the velocity of the Ship's way, at the time going five knots, but animated and exalted by humanity and heroic indifference to danger, and a disinterested solicitude to save a fellow creature from destruction, plunged into the sea, and directly swam towards Mr. Dobson, hailing and cheering him all the while, whereby that Officer's confidence in his own efforts from sinking was restored till the boat reached him, and which moreover was guided to the spot by the manly voice of the intrepid Serjeant, who remained swimming near Mr. Dobson until they were both happily picked up.

With reference to the exemplary and correct conduct of Serjeant Tonson during the whole of the Voyage, and to the several excellent testimonials of his merits as a soldier and a man whilst in the service of the Honourable Company, in addition to the foregoing proof of his generous nature, we the undersigned cannot forbear here expressing our conviction that he would do honor to any situation he may be placed in, and if, as his own warmest wishes prompt, he should be enabled to serve his King and Country, that he would be found eminently qualified.

(Signed)

Given at Cape Town, }
12th June, 1822. }

(Here the Passengers' Names.)

BIRTHS.

At Pondicherry, on the 21st ultimo, the Lady of J. BENJAMIN, Esq. of a Daughter.

CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES, SEPTEMBER 17, 1822.

	BUY	SELL
Remittable Loans,	Rs. 19 12	19 4
Unremittable ditto,	11 12	11 4
Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors, for } 12 Months, dated 31st of December 1821, ... }	27 0	26 0
Ditto, for 12 months, dated 30th of June 1822, ...	24 0	23 0
Ditto, for 18 months, dated 30th of April,	22 0	22 0
Bank Shares,	4500 0	4400 0
Spanish Dollars, per 100,	205 8	205 0
Notes of Good Houses, for 6 months, bearing Interest, at 6 per cent.		
Government Bills, Discount,		at 3-8 per cent.
Loans upon Deposit of Company's Paper, for 1 to 3 months,		4 per cent.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

	H. M.
Morning,	6 15
Evening,	6 40

Thursday, September 19, 1822.

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Thermometrical Table.

CALCUTTA—SECOND WEEK IN SEPTEMBER.

* Thermometer placed at a North Window in the Shade.

Sept. 1822.	Degs.	Sept. 1822.	Degs.
Sunday { 7 A. M. 82		7 A. M. 80	
8th, ... { 4 P. M. 89		12 M. 84	
6 A. M. 82		4 P. M. 85	
Monday { 3 P. M. 90		Rain all day at intervals and in night.	
9th, ... { 5 1/2 P. M. 86		Thurs. { 6 A. M. 80	
Rain in the night		1 P. M. 80	
6 A. M. 81		5 P. M. 86	
Tuesday { 12 M. 86		day 12th { 10 A. M. 94	
5 P. M. 84		2 P. M. 91	
Rain all day at intervals and during the night.		13th, ... { 6 P. M. 86	
		Satur- { 6 A. M. 86	
		day 14th { 6 P. M. 88	
Highest Range, 94 Lowest Range, 80			
Average Medium, 87			

Rain almost throughout the day and night, on the 10th, 11th and part of 12th.

Medical Report.

CALCUTTA—SECOND WEEK IN SEPTEMBER.

During the last week, the general proportion of illness has somewhat increased.

This was to be expected from the greater quantity of rain, combined with a greater degree of heat, (an inverse ratio to the common one,) the lowest range of the Thermometer being (at 80) 3 degrees, and the general average (at 87) 1 1/2 above that of last week's, such a combination always producing a derangement of the system and disease; especially when the heat increases instead of diminishing, after an increased proportion of rain.

FEVERS continue to be the prevailing disease; a prostration of old cases, and an addition of new ones; COLUS from the above named causes with their usual attendants, and in some cases with the addition of Sore Throats: Bowell Complaints have also been excited. Cases of Flatulency have become greatly aggravated, with much additional pain. Cystitis continues to suffer much and additional cases of their complaints are daily occurring. Convulsions prevail and are of frequent recurrence, tho' happily not with great severity.

Boils distress the infant suffers much, exciting great irritation, and of producing much constitutional derangement. It is therefore highly expedient to promote the suppuration and discharge as soon as possible, and with the least pain, by warm and continued applications as fomentation and poultices. An onion poultice is highly efficacious, but (like all other poultices) should be applied very thick, and renewed three times a day. In some cases I have seen great advantage derived from the Natives' addition of Chinum in small quantity, for expediting the suppuration. Great relief is also procured by carefully opening the Boils with a needle, making a few punctures, as soon as suppuration begins, and allowing the pus to escape (if aided by gentle pressure) without pain. This being always manageable by maternal tenderness, is far more soothing to the Child, by allaying all fear; and renders it needless to use the Lancer, to be avoided in every possible case, especially with Children, where the alarm it excites often more than counterbalances its intended advantages, productive of those dangerous Constitutional effects often produced by the LANCET!

At the same time, it must be forgotten, that the Bowels are to be acted upon by Purgatives every few days, regulated according to the strength and circumstances of the little patient. It cases of ADULTS suffering from this very painful disease—I have seen it entirely overcome, and its recurrence prevented, by internal administration of alterative medicines—occasional purgatives—with the addition of such external means as have been mentioned. Temperance is always requisite.

ERUPTIONS have also appeared more generally; and a renewal of several cases, where they had ceased. In India a very common neglect prevails with respect to Diseases of the Skin. They are almost universally disregarded as undeserving of particular attention; and even when medical means are employed for their removal, the good effect has scarcely begun to appear, before those means are as immediately discontinued. The consequence is, a re-appearance of the eruption, at different intervals, until it becomes a constitutional as well as a local disease, thus establishing a foundation for future, if not lasting, evils.

FEMALE CONSTITUTION have also suffered from a recurrence of those attacks to which they are more especially subject in this climate.

Happily, it may be added, that fell Destroyer, CHOLERA, has not continued its ravages. (Hence the additional remarks on the efficacy of acrops as a remedy, are postponed.) This may probably be attributed to a greater degree of care to prevent it, (excited by its late unhappy visitation), under a state of atmosphere that would otherwise favor its attacks—by the avoidance of exposure to moist, or night air—keeping the feet dry—the head covered—the temperature of the body equalized, by warm clothing or flannel,* (especially over the Bowels) when so exposed; and as cautious a regard to temperance in avoiding every exciting cause from food.

The great advantages secured by such practical precautions, are sufficiently apparent in their effects; and while it is cruel to excite needless fears, it is not less culpable to encourage neglect—a false security is as dangerous as a false alarm—perhaps more so; for while one excites the imagination, the other sacrifices life—needless care is better than a DESTRUCTIVE CARELESSNESS.

Durhamtoth, Sept. 14, 1822.

P.

* To avoid the excitement often produced on the skin, it may be worn over the linen.

Native Papers.

A beggar went to a person's house, and asked for alms, the master of the house desired him to go away as the mistress was not at home, the beggar replied, "I am worn out by age and poverty; and as such, the mistress of the house can be of no use to me whatever; but if you have any alms, do give me." At this the master of the house was much ashamed, and dismissed the beggar with some provisions.

To the Editor of Summachar Chandrika.

Sir,

Being invited to the house of a rich Baboo to see the Jhoolon, I went there about eleven o'clock last Thursday night. When I stepped into the house, I found the doors of the temple of the deity shut, and scarcely perceived any illumination in the house. This led me to conclude that the god had not yet had his Baur* in the impatient expectation of which I stood there for sometime. I asked the Durwan what had become of the Baboo, and when the God was to have his Baur. The Durwan replied, "Moharaj Thakoorunka jhoolonhogia Baboo boitakhana me apon ear aur dochaure anrut lekar khoose kartehen: hoona kuseeko janeka hookoon nabe," or, "The god has been swam. The Baboo and his friends are amusing themselves in the Boitakhana (parlour) with some women; and no one is allowed to go there." At this I could not but persuade myself that the Baboo had celebrated the festival merely because his forefathers had set up the image of the God and used to celebrate festivals and to have Jattras performed at their houses; and that if he did not do the same, he would be considered guilty of having violated the duties performed by his forefathers, and therefore, as having no right to their property. If not that these festivals must be performed, with a view to conceal from the public the drinking of liquors, and the cohabiting with impure women. The improprieties and vices ought to be discouraged; but instead of which they are now growing into fashion in this town. For what other motives could induce persons like the Baboo to have recourse to these pious works?

The money I had with me intended for a present to be made to the God, I gave to a Brahmin and returned to my residence.

In publishing the above, I wish to remark, that it is very improper for Atheists who are not sincere in the performance of those virtuous acts, to invite persons of respectability to their houses on such occasions, which is a great reflection in the part they have to act in this world; and I hope what I have said will be sufficient to correct them in that respect.

19th Sraon, 1220.

SHWODHORMOTAGUNTUK.

Consecration.—If the account given by a very intelligent person, of a consecration at a place South of Calcutta, to which he was an eyewitness, be a true statement of the case, the persons who were perpetrators of the ceremony ought to forfeit their lives. For it is said, upon enquiry being made of them, by him they said that the woman would die within three hours, in case she was prevented from sacrificing herself upon the burning pile of her husband. This alone, it seems, was sufficient to convince the intelligent writer, that a portion of poison had been administered to her; and there may be no little difficulty in attempting to free his mind of such deep-rooted prejudice. But it may not be improper to ask him, as to the advantages and to probability of any poison having been given her.

* This word means an exhibition for public view.—Ta.

Selections.

Madras, August 27, 1822.—Since our last report the homeward bound Ship **Duke of Lancaster**, Captain Davis has arrived from Calcutta—with H. M. Ship **GLASGOW**, Captain Doyle and H. M. Sloop **SATELLITE**, Captain Currie from Trincomalee and the **ELIZABETH** from Batavia have arrived—and the **MAHOMED SHAH**, **MARY ANNE**, **GLOBE**, **GEORGE THE FOURTH** and **ROBERTS** all for Calcutta; and the **MELLISH** for London, have sailed.

The **Duke of Lancaster** is expected to sail for England on or about the 4th of September.

Letters from Trincomalee state that H. M. Ship **LEANDER** sailed for England on the 21st instant.

Madras, August 29, 1822.—We have the pleasure to announce the arrival of the Ship **HOPE**, Captain Flint, from Gravesend the 2d of May—and the **Isle of France** the 31st of July.—**PASSENGERS.**—Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Fraser, Miss Colquhoun, Miss Trower, Miss Law, Miss S. Law; Lt. Col. Littlejohn, Captain Pearson, Captain Williamson, Lieutenant Fraser; Messrs. Wheatley, C. Wheatley, G. Wheatley, Mitchell Roland, Barton, Handcombe, and Walker.—From the **Isle of France**.—Miss Eliza, and Master Sanders.

The **KINGSTON** we understand had also encountered extreme bad weather off the Cape—but had got safe in, after a passage of nearly four months.

The **BRITANNIA** had passed the Cape, but had met a Ship bound there on which the Rev. M. Davis embarked, and had arrived safely at Cape Town.

The **COMPETITOR** from this place reached the Downs on the 21st of April—also the **INDIAS** from China.—The **ROCHESTER** arrived on the 20th, and **BOYNE** about the same time.

Letters from the Camp of the Honorable the Governor, dated the 18th instant, from Cherpoopilly state, that they expected to be at Vizianagaram on the 20th.—**Madras, Government Gazette.**

The **HOPE** left the **BENGAL MERCHANT** at the **Isle of France**, which she was not expected to leave before 10th instant.

The **LARKINS**, Captain Wilkinson, came in yesterday morning, having left Gravesend on the 1st of May. About 500 Letters were received by this Vessel.—**PASSENGERS.**—Mrs. Mary Bryce, Mrs. Norman, Mrs. Ferrar, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Home; Dr. J. Bryce, Captain Birkley, Captain Dalglair, Lieutenant Norman, Lieutenant Ferrar, Lieutenant Smith, Lieutenant Hume.—Misses M. Bushby, Jane Bushby, Merchant, Yates, Cox, Sarah Smith, and C. Smith.—Masters Spry, W. Ferrar, P. Ferrar, J. Smith, L. Smith, W. Smith, H. Smith, J. Smith, R. A. Smith, and G. Johnson.—**Madras Courier.**

Sir John Malcolm.—We have just seen a Letter, which mentions that "Sir JOHN MALCOLM had arrived at Naples, and was expected to reach Paris about the 24th of April."—**John Bull.**

Sir John Malcolm.—We have just seen a letter, which mentions that Sir John Malcolm had arrived in London, and expresses regret that his health was very indifferent, in which all who know him must join.—**Correspondent of the Journal.**

Death.

At Engwoodoor, Masulipatam, on the 16th ultimo, at 8 o'clock P. M. died very suddenly, and by a fit of apoplexy, in the 60th year of his age, the Nabob MOBARUCK DOULAH ROOSTOOM JAH BAHADUR SHAM SHAM JUNG, the eldest Son and the head of the Family of the late Nabob HUSMAN ALLY KHAN BAHADUR.—His remains were on the morning of the day following his unfortunate demise, carried by a numerous groupe of his Children, Grand Children, Relations, and Dependants, accompanied by a vast concourse of Natives of all descriptions, and deposited in a grave dug in a chosen spot of ground within the compound to the eastward, facing the main Street of Engwoodoor, where a splendid Monument is to be erected by his Children to perpetuate his amiable character, and sapient deeds of munificence. He has left seven Sons and seven Daughters by Marriage, Neckan, and Mettah. The death of this truly noble and worthy personage has involved his numerous family in the deepest gulf of sorrow and affliction. He was a kind and affectionate parent, not only to his own Children but to those of all his Relations, Dependants, and Servants. Though frugal he was yet generous, humane, and liberal—when a servant was taken into his service, he never met afterwards with a discharge—even when the greatest fault was committed—and such servant was not discharged, but retained in his service though under displeasure. Thus when the father was snatched by death, the son was sure to succeed to the situation of his father, so that he has in his Establishment to this day the descendants of two or three generations enjoying his bounty. During his life he enjoyed a pension from the Honourable Company, and knew not saving: he forgot nothing but injuries, was a good father and a faithful friend—such were his actions to the close of his life.

Shipping Arrivals.

MADRAS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Aug. 25	Duke of Lancaster	British	J. Davies	Calcutta	Aug. 2
25	Satellite	British	M. J. Carrie	Trincomalee	Aug. 23
26	Prince Regent	British	J. Innes	London	May 14

Shipping Departures.

MADRAS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Aug. 24	Mellish	British	R. Ford	London
25	Globe	British	Thomas Cuzens	Calcutta
25	Roberts	British	C. H. Bean	Calcutta

Stations of Vessels in the River.

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 17, 1822.

At Diamond Harbour.—**MARY ANN**, inward-bound, remains.—**KENT**, proceeded down.—**ERNAAD**, (H. C. S.), outward-bound, remains, **THESS**, and **FORRE**, inward-bound, remain.

Kedgerer.—**GEORGE THE FOURTH**, **PENELOPE**, (F.), and **JAVA**, (F.); inward-bound, remain.—**SULTAN** passed down.

New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships **PRINCE REGENT**, and **ASIA**.

Saugor.—H. C. S. **DUCHESS OF ATHOL**, **JAMES SCOTT**, **CERES**, and **ELEANOR**, gone to sea.—**ST. THIAGO MAJOR**, (P.), **PORTSEA**, and **HENRY**, (F.), outward-bound, remain.

Passengers.

Passengers by the Duke of Lancaster, from Calcutta for England.

For Madras.—Captain Anderson, M. I.; John Melville, Esq.; Mrs. Brown, Miss Brown, Miss A. Brown, and Mr. Brown, died at Sea, 16th August, 1822.—For England.—Captain Miller; Lieutenant Nash; Doctor Wardell; Mr. Mackenzie; Mr. Oliver; and the Rev. Mr. Willis.

Marriage.

At Colombo, on the 15th ultimo, by the Reverend **JAMES GLENNE**, Colonial Chaplain, Esquire **EYRE MARSHY FROME**, of His Majesty's 47th Regiment, Son of Captain **FRANCIS FROME**, Half Pay of His Majesty's 66th Foot, and Assistant Commissary General on Ceylon, to Miss **HARRIET MACKENFIELD**, the only Daughter of **CHARLES MACKENFIELD**, Esq. of the Royal Navy.

Deaths.

On the 23d ultimo, in the 61st year of his age, Major-General **ROSS LANG**, Commanding the Troops in the Ceded Districts.

At Negapatam, on the 10th ultimo, of Croup, **WILLIAM**, the only Son of **A. F. BRUCE**, Esq. Assistant Collector of Tanjore.

At Cuddalore, on the 14th ultimo, **CHRISTIAN TULLIN BOALTY**, Esq. formerly of Tranquebar, and Counsellor of State to His Danish Majesty: a man well known to the Society in that neighbourhood, and greatly respected by all who knew him.

Vessels in the River.

Statement of Shipping in the River Hooghly, on the 1st of September 1822.

	Vessels	Tons.
Honorable Company's Surveying Vessel,	1	500
Honorable Company's Ships,	2	2512
Free Traders, for Great Britain,	10	4804
Country Ships for ditto,	7	4461
Ships and Vessels employed in the Country Trade,	10	3742
Laid up for Sale or Freight,	10	7106
French Vessels,	2	862
American Vessels,	9	2705
Portuguese Vessels,	4	1030
Dutch Vessel,	1	149
Arabian Vessel,	1	360
Total,	65	28982
Free Traders in the River, on the 1st of Sept. 1821,	13	5839
Ditto ditto, on the 1st of Sept. 1822,	16	4804
Decrease,	3	1035